

CURTIS'S
 BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
 OR,
 Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the
 Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are
 accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according
 to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth,
 and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as
 wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXIV.

Invitant croceis halantes floribus horti.

VIRG.

L O N D O N :

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I N D E X.

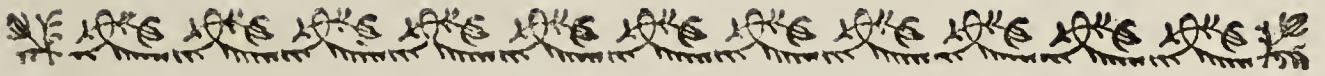
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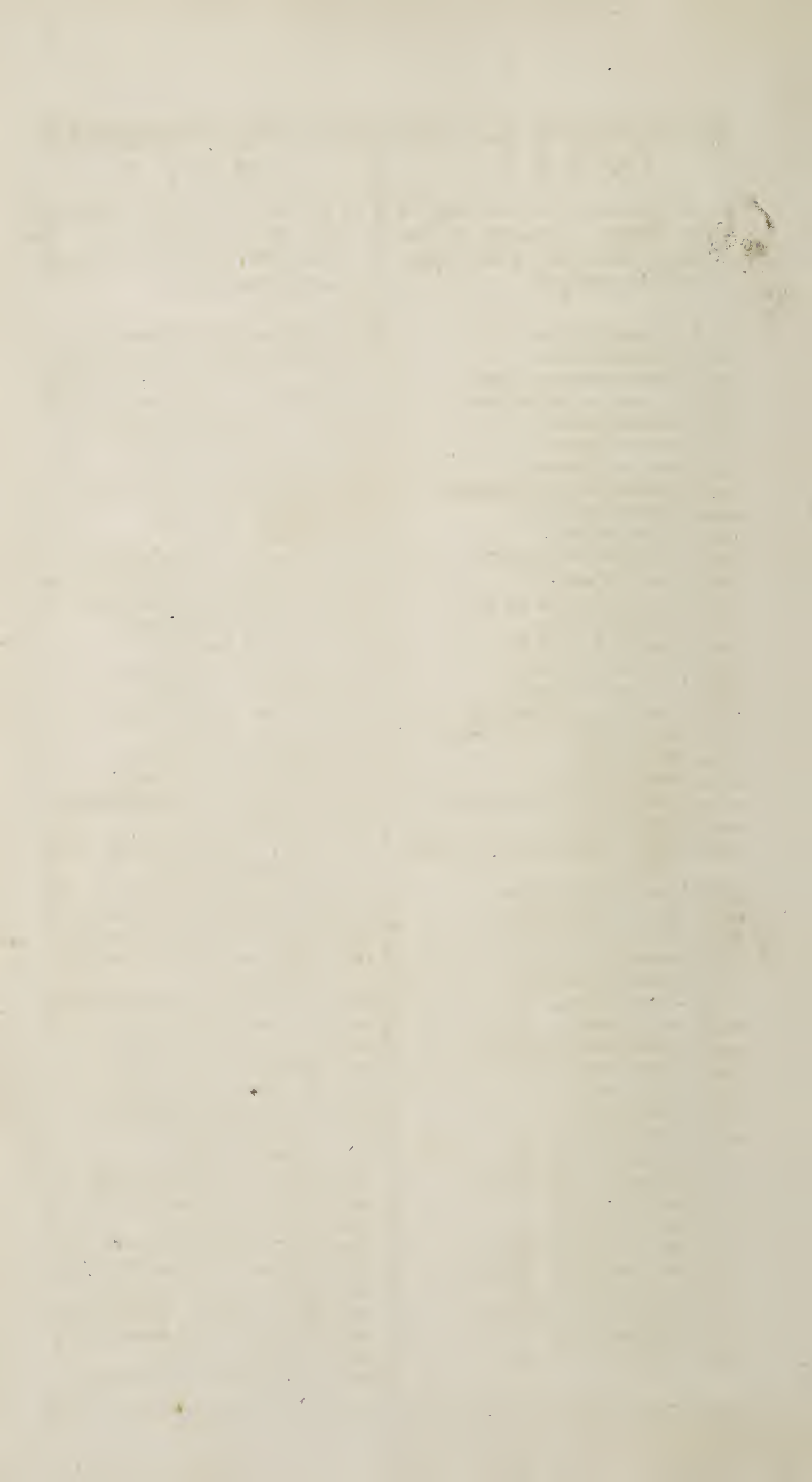
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 - 1039 ——— *barrel-flowered.*
 - 1023 *Gesneria, woolly.*
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 - 1014 *Justicia, shining-leaved.*
 - 1020 *Lachenalia, yellow-flowered.*
 - 1022 *Lantana, annual.*
 - 1018 *Lily, umbel-flowering, bulb-bearing, orange.*
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 - 1016 *Robinia, Salt-tree.*
 - 1059 *Rose, bramble-flowered.*
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 - 1055 *Spider-wort, branching.*
 - 1025 *Squill, Siberian. [right-stalked.]*
 - 1027 *Trillium, white-flowered, up-*
 - 1017 *Verbesina, oil-feed.*
 - 1021 *Xylophylla, broad-leaved.*



1923*



Wm. Swank, P.F. Sanborn.

Pub by T. Curtis, May 1 1868

AMARYLLIS ORNATA. (β.) WHITE CAPE-
COAST LILY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 1-bivalvis. *Cor.* supera tubulosa infundibuliformis sexdivisa, vel hexapetalo-partita subrotata; bilabiatim irregularis, vel regularis; laminæ subæquales similes recurvatæ, vel rectiores concavæ incurvulæ. *Stam.* imis laciniis infita aut per omnem tubum adnata, declinato-assurgentia subfasciculata, raro ex erecto-divergentibus sursum conflexula. *Stylus* tenuis, elongatus. *Stigm.* 1 hians vel 3 recurva. *Caps.* membranacea, ex oblonga atque trigona ad depresso-sphæricam et pulvinatorosam. *Sem.* plura globosa vel varie pressa, sæpius numerosa plana paleacea, modo solitaria carnosio-baccata, uno singulum loculum vel omnem capsulam (cujus respondet cavitati) occupante. G.

Bulbus tunicatus plexibus sericeo-filamentosis membranaceis obvolutus. Folia crassiuscula ab angusto-linearibus ad lato-lanceolata; ab uno paucisve et bifariis ad plurima sparsa ambientia fasciculatim divergentia. Scapus subteres, glaber, foliis intermedius vel lateralis. Infior. 1-multiflora et umbellata. Hic sæpe accidit quod a germine indice polyspermi fructus proveniat is tantum cum semine solitario, quando ex ovulis unum (abortivis reliquis, vel isto forsan validiore precociusve fecundato illis) in molem ingrandescat cavitati capsulæ vel loculi æqualem. Est iste mos plerisque plane adventitius, in nonnullis usitator, in aliis verisimiliter constans et naturalior. Germinant hæ massæ carnosæ, et sæpius virescentes, modo a solito haud alieno; visum enim est ejus in ornata folium primum altius surgere lobo cum testa gravatum magnitudine ovi columbini vel majore.

Per præsentem speciem confluit Genus cum Crino discrepante duntaxat per corollam ob laminas ad tubum radiantes regulariter hypocrateriformem.

AMARYLLIS orientalis, marginata, striata et Radula, dant alteri divisioni facile principium, pro qua titulus ad manum habemus ob orientalem jam pridem Heistero in genus cum nomine BRUNSVIGIÆ evocatum, licet aliis postea fuerit minus recte ad AMARYLLIDEM redacta; qua discrepat capsula turbinata, tripartim triloba (molendinacea), scarioso-rigente, subdiaphana, subsplendente; seminibus paucis et fere aciniformiter productis; habitu præterea haud parum, per eum enim plurimum assimilatur MASSONIAM, a qua rursus distat germine infero, natura sua bivalvi necnon longius scaposa. G.

Specific

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *ornata* (*scapo extrafoliaceo*) foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, undatis, lineatis, minute ciliato-scabridis, fasciculatim ambientibus, extimis recumbentibus; floribus sessilibus; corolla subhypocrateriformi; limbo campanulato-bilabiato; tubo longiore crasse pedunculoideo in laminas elliptico-lanceolatas abrupte ampliato; fructu monospermo et subfolido-farcto. G.

(α) laminis albis cum disco purpurascente. G.

AMARYLLIS *ornata*. Hort. Kew. 1. 418. Mart. Mill. Diet. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 55.

AMARYLLIS *zeylanica*. Sp. Pl. 421. L'Herit. Sert. Angl. 13. Mart. Mill. Diet. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 56. Roxburgh. Pl. Coromand. tab. ined. optima.

AMARYLLIS *Broussoneti*. Lil. a Redoutè, t. 62.

AMARYLLIS *yuccoides*. Thompson's Bot. Displ. No. 4. Pl. 12.

AMARYLLIS *specabilis*. Bot. Rep. tab. 390.

AMARYLLIS *bulbisperma*. Burm. Prod. 19.

CRINUM *zeylanicum*. Reich. 2. 24. Linn. Syst. Veg. 263. id. a Murr. 318. Lour. Flor. Cochin. p. 198. (α , β).

LILIO-NARCISSUS *africanus*, &c. Ehret. Piët. 5. f. 2. Trew. Ehret. t. 13.

LILIO-NARCISSUS *zeylanicus*. Comm. Hort. Amst. 1. 73. t. 73. Rudb. Elys. 2. 191. f. 2.

TULIPA *Javana*. Rumph. Amboin. 5. p. 306. c. 8. t. 105. optime.

(β) laminis albis extus cum aliquo virore suffufis. G.

AMARYLLIS *Fagus*. Thompson's Bot. Displ. No. 2. Pl. 6.

CRINUM *giganteum*. Bot. Rep. t. 169.

After a diligent research (fully impressed with a contrary suspicion arising from their far distant, yet in fact not unanalogous, abodes) we are now satisfied of the specific identity of the Indian *zeylanica* of LINNÆUS and the African *ornata* of the Hort. Kew. of which the present plant is an obvious variety. LINNÆUS most probably took up, as well as named, his species from the plates and descriptions of COMMELIN and RUDBECK. (α) is said to have been introduced in 1740 by Lord PETRE, from whose plant EHRET designed his plate; but we more than suspect the exactness of his information, when he states it to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Among the Gardeners it is

is known by the appellation of "the Cape-Coast Lily," and was certainly sent to us some years back by Dr. AFZELIUS from Sierra Leone; from which colony it was also introduced into France by the Botanist whose name it has received in one of the works above cited. Dr. ROXBURGH found spontaneous specimens on the Coromandel-Coast; RUMPH mentions it as being an inhabitant of the gardens of Amboyna, where it had been received from Batavia, and there known by the name of the Java-Tulip.

LOUREIRO met with two varieties in China and Cochin-China, and says, that he found the bulbs answer the same medical purposes as those of the Officinal Squill: from COMMELIN we learn, that in Holland it was supposed to be a native of Ceylon: (β) was received by us also, through the means of Dr. AFZELIUS, from the colony of Sierra Leone; where it is said to grow in the water (most probably in spots that are only periodically inundated) and to be with great difficulty obtained, owing to the jealousy of the natives, by whom it is held in superstitious veneration, being used as an amulet or charm to preserve them in war, as well as almost every other species of danger. Both varieties agree in a decided predilection for low sandy situations, as well as of water, and we accordingly perceive in our stoves, that the size and number of flowers depend much upon the greater or less proportion of the latter element that has been supplied during the time of their vegetation.

In the adoption of the specific title of *ornata* in preference to the older one of *zeylanica*, we were influenced first by its being now as universally established as the other, and then by its being less liable to mislead.

Bulb large (sometimes weighing between three and four pounds) oval-oblong, fastigate and frequently partly above ground. Leaves from one to three feet in length, several, springing in a sparse fascicle from the crown of the bulb; oblong-lanceolate, channelled-depressed, scored, waved, edged with a filiform minutely and scabrously ciliate cartilaginous rim, traversed longitudinally by a broad thick bluntly keeled midrib, narrowed, thickened, and convolute at their base, outermost recumbent, inner narrow, upright. Scape (sometimes two) plano-convex, straight, extrafoliaceous, one to three feet or more high. Spathe rather shorter than tube, bivalved. Umbel two to thirteen-flowered. Flowers large, fragrant, sessile; subhypocrateriform; limb subringently campanulate; claws concrete into a tube longer than this, being from four to six inches or more in length, pedunclelike, thick, subcylindrically trigonal, strict, succulent, cuniculate, very slightly curved,

curved, swelling a little towards the germen; mouth naked, abruptly (that is without the usual gradually enlarged faux) expanding into elliptically-lanceolate broad laminæ, which are recurved; inner rather the widest. Stamens filiform, declined-ascending, shorter than limb, decursively adnate to the bore of the tube, from the mouth of which they issue unattached; anthers linear-oblong, first yellow, then brownish, lanceolate, incumbent, balancing. Germen sessile, oval-oblong, even, smooth, green, confluent with the tube; Style somewhat slenderer than the filaments; Stigma subtrilobately depressed, hiant, fimbriate.

These plants are now common in our stoves; flower freely; are easily propagated and very ornamental. G.



NARCISSUS MOSCHATUS (α). WHITE
LONG-FLOWERED DAFFODIL.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha follicularis latere dehiscens. *Cor.* supera tubo in limbum externum sexpartitum calycinum et in interiorem subintegrum corollaceum (*coronam* si velis) abeunte, hinc infundibuliformis inde hypocrateriformis. *Stam.* tubo varie adnata intra coronam qua breviora. *Stigm.* unum trilobum aut 3 breviora. *Sem.* plura globosa aut varie pressa. *G.*—*Vid. Obs. Num.* 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- NARCISSUS *moschatus* (*staminibus æqualibus a fundo tubi liberis porrecto-conniventibus*) foliis loratis concavis cæsiis; flore solitario subcernuo; tubo turbinato brevi longitudine pedunculi cum germine; laciniis lanceolato-oblongis obliquis; corona recto-cylindrica, verticaliter subplicato-rugosa, iisdem longiore, sursum parum ampliata. *G.*
- NARCISSUS *moschatus*. *Sp. Pl.* 415. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 37. NARCISSE *musquè*. *Lam. Encyc.* 4. 423.
- NARCISSUS *cernuus*. *Roth. Cat. Bot. fasc.* 1. § 43. *Id. in Ann. Bot.* 2. 25.
- PSEUDO-NARCISSUS albo flore. *Clus. Append. alt. auct. cum Ic.*
- NARCISSUS *sylvestris* totus albicans minor. *Barrel. Ic.* 945, 946.
- NARCISSUS fl. exalbido calyce prælongo fimbriato. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. 82. *fig.* 18.
- PSEUDO-NARCISSUS *pyrenæus* variformis. *Park. Parad.* 101. *f.* 2.
- PSEUDO-NARCISSUS *pallidus* præcox. *Id. l. c. p.* 99. *absque Ic.*

PSEUDO-

- PSEUDO-NARCISSUS totus albus. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord.* 2.
fol. 2. *fig.* 2.
 (α) coronæ margine crispula eroso-dentata. G.
 (β) PSEUDO-NARCISSUS tubo hexangulari. *Park. Par.*
t. 101. *f.* 5.
 (γ) PSEUDO-NARCISSUS tubo quasi abscisso. *Id.* *t.* 107.
f. 1.
-

In species evidently taken up from figures, often defective, in which distinct ones have been confounded together as synonymous to each other, then trusted to the mercy of a short phrase by way of description, it is not a very easy thing to say for certain which were the precise plants intended by the author as his standards. Such seems to be the case in the present instance; for this is certainly one of the plants called in by LINNÆUS to his *moschatus*; but whether some other of his synonyms may not be the plant intended we are at a loss to say. Is this species really distinct from *bicolor*? Are the synonyms added as varieties really plants of the same species? we have not yet met with more than this one of them in any of our collections. *Moschatus* has escaped the *Hortus Kewensis*, nor have we ever seen a figure of it in any recent work. Differs from *bicolor* in having a crown more truly cylindric, less cleft and not so widely or far patent; from both that and *Pseudo-Narcissus*, by its drooping flower, and from the latter by its longer crown and stamens reaching only to about the middle of that; from both again in colour and scent. The pedicle is curved and enveloped by the spathe. We suppose it has received its name from some of the varieties having been described by the old Botanists as possessing flowers “*cum moscari odore.*”

This has little scent of any sort; but what it has is pleasant, somewhat like ginger, and not in the least resembling that of musk. Blooms early in April. Hardy.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic-Garden, Brompton. G.

E R R A T A.

No. 918, l. 19, ante “*complanatis*” infere “*lobis extenuatim.*”

No. 919, l. 18, pro “*toto*” lege “*tota.*”



NARCISSUS TAZETTA. POLYANTHUS
NARCISSUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. supra Num. 924.*

OBS. *Bulbus tunicatus tegminibus membranaceis. Folia plura, bifaria, lineari-lorata, subsucculenta, crassiuscula, plana, supra parum depressa infra carinato-costata, per exceptionem canaliculato-semiteretia, juncea. Scapus nudus centralis, sæpius compressus vel anceps. Flores flavescentes aut albicantes vel ex utroque more bicolores. Stylus triqueter, quasi tres conglutinati. Caps. membranacea. Differt PANCRATIO staminibus intra coronam (hic haud staminilegam) dilapsis. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *Tazetta* (staminibus in æqualibus, 3 inclusis adnatis, 3 subadnatis tubo emicantibus) foliis depresso-planis, loratis, obtuse attenuatis; spatha multiflora; corona cupulata integriore laciniis ovato-lanceolatis explanatis triplo brevioribus; tubo trigono his subæquali pedicellis erectis brevioribus. G.

NARCISSUS *Tazetta.* *Sp. Pl.* 416. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 317. *Hort. Kew.* v. 1. p. 410. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 39. *Quer. Flor. Espan.* v. 5. p. 477. *Haworth in Linn. Trans.* v. 5. 245. *Desfont. Flor. Atl.* 1. 282. *Brotero Flor. Lusit.* 1. 551. *Lil. a Redoutè t.* 17.

NARCISSUS *africanus aureus major.* *Park. Par.* 81. f. 1. *Floril. Anët.*

NARCISSUS *africanus luteus minor.* *Id. eod.* 81. f. 2.

NARCISSUS *luteus polyanthos africanus.* *Baub. Pin.* 50.

NARCISSUS *latifolius flore prorsus flavo.* *Clus. Hist.* 156.

Native of Spain, Portugal and most probably of the coast of
Barbary; now one of the commonest ornaments of our gardens,
having

having been cultivated here from the time of PARKINSON and GERARD. The best roots are annually imported by the Seedsmen from Holland, where two or three hundred varieties are enumerated; but we shall defer to a future number our observations on the species, and on such plants as we consider really varieties of it or not. Those that wish to be informed minutely of the mode of cultivating and raising it from seed, have only to refer to MILLER'S Dictionary.

Tazzetta means a small cup, and is the name given to these flowers in Italy from the shape of their crown. LINNÆUS has spelt it with one z instead of two.

The roots of this species are sometimes the size of both the fists put together. The stem and leaves sometimes two feet or more high. The scent is pleasant, but very strong, even pungent. Blooms in the open ground about April. Forces well in water, sand, or common loam. We have not added the synonym from THUNBERG'S *Flora Japonica*, as we cannot always rely on his accuracy in this department. His may be the same plant as ours. G.

PÆONIA TENUIFOLIA. FINE-LEAVED
PEONY.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5, regularia. *Germina* 2—5. *Styli* 0.
Caps. polyspermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PÆONIA *tenuifolia*; foliis biternatis, foliolis multipartitis nudis, laciniis lineari subulatis, capsulis tomentosis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 1223.

PÆONIA *tenuifolia*; foliolis linearibus multipartitis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 748. *Syst.* 502. *Reich.* 2. 610. *Del.* 9. t. 5. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. p. 185. t. 73. *Pall. Ross.* 2. p. 95. t. 87. *Zinn. Goett.* 127. *Gært. Fruët.* 1. 309. t. 65. f. 1. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* n. 5. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 241. *Meerb. ic.* 25.

As most Botanists agree that the more usual number of germens in this genus is three, we have ventured to remove it from the second order, where it has hitherto been arranged, to the third, and this we have done for the sake of associating it with DELPHINIUM and ACONITUM, to which it is nearly allied by nature.

This very ornamental flower is perfectly hardy, thriving almost in any soil or situation. Grows naturally in the Ukraine and about the precipices on the borders of the Tanais, the Volga, and the Terek. The flowers of the wild plant are far less specious than when cultivated.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic-Garden, Brompton. Flowers in May and June. Is easily propagated by parting its roots or by seeds.

N^o 926



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 11 1806 F. Sanson sculp



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent May. 11806. E. Sanson sculp.

CAMPANULA COLLINA. SAGE-LEAVED
BELL-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma*
3-fidum. *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *collina*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis crenulatis in
petiolum decurrentibus; panicula laxa sub-
secunda, corollis cyathiformibus; laciniis
revolutis pilosis, foliolis calycinis erectis gla-
bris corollis multo brevioribus.

DESCR. *Root* perennial? *Stalk* erect, angular, hairy at the
lower part: *branches* few, erect, generally three-flowered.
Flowers looking one way, nodding, peduncled, fleshy, bright
blue. *Calycine leaflets* simple, smooth, distant, not reflexed:
the part adhering to the germen three-grooved, angles clothed
with a few white hairs looking downwards. *Tube* of corolla
cup-shaped nearly hemispherical: *laciniæ* pointed, rolled back,
hairy round the margin on the inner side. *Valves* ovate, acute,
conniving: *filaments* very short: *Anthers* long, linear, speedily
wasting. *Germen* top-shaped: *Style* erect, somewhat longer
than tube: *Stigma* trifid, revolute. *Capsule* three-celled.

Seeds of this new species of *Campanula* were received from
Caucasus by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, under the name
which we have adopted; we find specimens of the same plant
and under the same name, but mixed with a different species,
in the collection sent from that country to Sir JOSEPH BANKS,
from Count MOUSSIN POUCHKIN. It flowers with us in July
and August. Is probably hardy enough to bear the cold of
our winters, but will be more certainly preserved, by being kept
under a frame with other alpine plants.

VACCINIUM BUXIFOLIUM. BOX-LEAVED
WHORTLE-BERRY.



Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Stamina* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice poris 2. *Bacca* infera, 4-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VACCINIUM *buxifolium*; floribus decandris fasciculatis racemosisve axillaribus, pedunculis bracteatis, stigmatibus capitatis, foliis ovalibus crenulatis planis impunctatis.

VACCINIUM *buxifolium*; foliis obovatis, dentatis, glabris, subtus æquatis: spicis e superioribus axillis, dense multifloris: stigmatibus hemisphæricis. *Salisb. in Parad. Lond.* 4.

VACCINIUM *brachycerum*; pumilum: foliis *Buxi*, obovatis, rariter manifesteque crenatis: fasciculis subsessilifloris: corolla brevi: filamentis glandulosis; antheris brevissime corniculatis. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* v. 1. p. 234.

To this beautiful dwarf species of *Vaccinium* we apply the name given it in the *Paradisus Londinensis*, in preference to that of *MICHAUX*, though the latter has the right of priority; not merely because when accompanied with a good figure a name is likely to be more generally adopted; but also because we are not without some doubts of the identity of our plant and that of *MICHAUX*. In habit it approaches to *VACCINIUM Vitis Idea*, but the corolla is urceolate, with a minute five-cleft border, the anthers included, and have their opening not at the extremity but on one side; stigma capitate; leaves crenulated, not dotted underneath, nor with the edges rolled back.

Our drawing of this very rare shrub was taken at Mr. *WOODFORD*'s, late of *Vauxhall*, who purchased it from the collection of the late Mr. *SYKES*, of *Hackney*. A native of *North-America*. Flowers in *April* or early in *May*. Requires the same treatment as the hardy heaths, and may be propagated by layers.





N^o 929



SYMPHYTUM ASPERRIMUM. PRICKLY
COMFREY.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ limbus tubulato-ventricosus : fauce clausa radiis
subulatis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SYMPHYTUM *asperrimum* ; caulibus aculeatis foliis ovalibus
acutis pedunculatis : floralibus oppositis, ra-
cemis geminis.

SYMPHYTUM *asperrimum*. *Donn. Hort. Cantab.*

SYMPHYTUM *orientale*, folio subrotundo aspero, flore cæ-
ruleo. *Tournef. Cor. 7.*

This species of *Symphytum*, a native of Caucasus, is by far the largest of the genus, growing to the height of five feet, and is really an ornamental, hardy perennial, which will thrive in any soil or situation. It differs from *SYMPHYTUM orientale* not only in stature and in the greater roughness of the leaves, but in the stems being not merely hispid, but covered with small curved prickles; the floral leaves are constantly opposite, which is seldom the case in *orientale*. The nectaries in both are flat, not fistulous.

According to Mr. DONN, it was introduced in 1801, we believe, by Mr. LODDIGES, of HACKNEY.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden at Brompton, where we have observed it some years in the greatest vigour.

Propagated by parting its roots or by seeds.



LIMODORUM ALTUM. TALL LIMODORUM.

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium monophyllum, concavum, pedicellatum intra petalum infimum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIMODORUM *altum*; floribus imberbibus, spicis subpaniculatis. *Hort. Kew.* 3. p. 301. *Mart. Mill. Diet.* n. 2.

LIMODORUM *altum*. *L'Herit. Sert. Ang.* 28.

HELLEBORINE *americana*, radice tuberosa, foliis longis angustis, caule nudo, floribus ex rubro pallide purpurascens. *Mart. Cent.* 50. t. 50. *Mill. Ic.* t. 145.

LIMODORUM *altum*. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 816? *Sp. Pl. Reich.* 4. p. 32? *Swartz. Obs.* 323?

HELLEBORINE radice arundinacea, foliis amplissimis lyratis. *Plum. Ic.* 189?

SATYRIUM 10, foliis lyratis longissimis, scapo florifero partiali, subsquamoso. *Brown Fam.* p. 325?

It is not altogether certain that the plant, here figured, is the real LIMODORUM *altum* of LINNÆUS. The specimen in the Bankian Herbarium, marked as corresponding with that in the Linnean, has a simple, erect scape, answering very well to PLUMIER'S figure above referred to: whereas the flowering stem in this is, for the most part, branched a considerable part of its length. As it is however undoubtedly the species meant to be characterized in the Hortus Kewensis and in MARTYN'S MILLER'S Dictionary, in a case of uncertainty, we think it safest to retain the name by which it has long been known in our gardens; expressing our doubt of the synonyms, which, agreeing

agreeing better with the specimen in the Linnean Herbarium, may perhaps belong to another species. This doubt attaches in some degree to the description by SWARTZ, according to which the scape is simple, or only a little divided at the upper end. This author also describes the nectarium, as being furrowed or grooved, whereas, in our plant, it is marked with about seven yellow, raised ridges. The leaves vary so much from linear-lanceolate, to broad-lanceolate, that nothing certain can be determined by them. In other respects SWARTZ's description accords with this species. The fruit might perhaps decide the question, but unfortunately with us the flowers drop off without producing any: from the above-mentioned specimen it appears, that, as soon as the flower fades, the peduncle is reflected and the fruit becomes depending, which is well represented in PLUMIER's drawing, though nearly omitted in the published engraving.

MILLER evidently confounds the *tuberosum* with this species, when he says that he had received roots of it from Philadelphia and the Bahama Islands; and L'HERITIER certainly misapplied the synonyms of this author and of MARTYN, above quoted, in which error he has been followed by SWARTZ; but the bearded nectarium of *tuberosum* will always distinguish it: indeed the very different form of its resupinate corolla and the greater length of the anther-bearing column (see No. 116 of this work) may even lead to a doubt if it really belong to the same genus as *altum*.

The LIMODORUM *altum* sometimes varies with white, and pale rose-coloured flowers; as the latter variety generally grows to a larger size, it has by some been suspected to be a distinct species, but for this we see no good grounds.

A native of Jamaica, but found only in the cooler parts of the mountains, in dry stony and sandy situations. It is not therefore very impatient of moderate cold, but frequently suffers from the moist heated atmosphere of the bark stove. Flowers in May, June, and July. Is easily propagated by offsets from tuberous roots.

The plant from which our drawing was taken was received from Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.



PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA. VIRGINIAN POKE.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DECAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5 calycina. *Bacca* supera 10-locularis, 10-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- PHYTOLACCA *decandra*; floribus decandris decagynis. *Sp. Pl.* 631. *Willd.* 2. p. 822. *Reich.* 2. p. 406. *Blackw. Ed. Germ.* t. 515. *Mill. Ill. Zorn. Ic. Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 3. *Gron. Virg.* 161. *Desf. Atl.* 369. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1007. *Abbot. Georg. t.* 97. *Michaux Fl. Bor-Am.* 1. p. 278.
- PHYTOLACCA *vulgaris.* *Dill. Elth.* 318. t. 239. f. 309.
- SOLANUM *magnum virginianum rubrum.* *Park. Theat.* 347. 8. f. 3. *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 522. f. 13. t. 1. f. 1.
- SOLANUM *racemosum americanum.* *Raii Hist.* 662. *Pluk. Phyt. t.* 225. f. 3.
- SOLANUM *racemosum tinctorium americanum, foliis et seminibus Amaranthi.* *Herm. Hort. Lug.* 574. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 936.
- BLITUM *americanum.* *Munting. Icon.* 112.

In large gardens, where the room it necessarily takes up can be spared, this, in several respects, singular plant may be allowed a place; for, bearing flowers and fruit at the same time, it is by no means void of beauty. Being of the natural order of ATRIPLICES of JUSSIEU, the HOLOPACÆ of LINNÆUS, one is not surpris'd to find that it is sometimes eaten boiled as spinach, at the same time it may be observed that it has rather a suspicious aspect, and we are told that in America the root is in common use as a domestic purge, and that two spoonfuls of white wine, in which an ounce of the dried root has been

been

been infused, will operate as a mild emetic, the more commendable, as the wine is said to be very little changed in taste by it. Another species of the same genus, called Spanish *Calaloe*, and cultivated in kitchen gardens in Jamaica, as a palatable, wholesome green, is said by THUNBERG to be in Japan extremely poisonous, though, according to KÆMPFER, cultivated there for the sake of its very nutritious root.

It is remarkable for the different countries in which it is indigenous; Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Barbary, Virginia, New-England, and Jamaica; perhaps, however, it has been originally imported to Europe from America.

The berries afford a beautiful colour, if it could be rendered durable. They are said to have been at one time much used in Portugal, to give a deep colour to the Red Port; but the taste being complained of by the merchants, the government ordered the plant to be every where cut down before the berries were ripened.

The number of stamens, of which we find twelve more generally than ten, will hardly suffice to distinguish this species: the number of styles is still more indefinite.

A hardy perennial, but said to be sometimes destroyed by severe frost. Propagated by parting its roots or by seeds. Flowers in July and through the latter part of the Summer and Autumn. Cultivated by PARKINSON in 1640, by RAY, in his garden at Cambridge, and by MORISON, the latter of whom has given a better figure of it than he frequently does. Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, at Brompton.



ECHINOPS RITRO. SMALL GLOBE-THISTLE.

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 76. 1-florus. *Coroll.* tubulosæ, hermaphroditæ. *Recept.* setosum. *Pappus* obsoletus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ECHINOPS *Ritro*; capitulo globofo, foliis pinnatifidis supra glabris. *Syst. Veg.* 797. *Reich.* 3. p. 946. *Hort. Kew.* 3. p. 281. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Icon.* t. 130.
- ECHINOPS *Ritro.* *Sp. Pl.* 1314. *Hort. Ups.* 248. *Villars Dauph.* 3. p. 265. *Scop. Carn.* (ECHINOPUS) 994.
- ECHINOPS foliis supra glaberrimis, subtus tomentosus caule multifloro corymboso. *Gouan Illustr.* 74.
- ECHINOPS caule subunifloro, foliis duplicato-pinnatifidis, foliolis latiusculis vicinis. *Gmel. Sib.* 2. p. 100.
- ECHINOPUS minor. *Baub. Hist.* 3. p. 72. *Tourn. Inst.* 463.
- CARDUUS sphaerocephalus cæruleus minor. *Baub. Pin.* 381. *Park. Parad.* p. 332. t. 331. f. 5. *Raii Hist.* 383.
- RITRO floribus cæruleis. *Lob. Icon.* 2. p. 8.
- CROCODYLIUM monspeliensium. *Dalech. Hist.* 1476.

Two species of this genus are frequently to be met with cultivated in our gardens, viz. *sphaerocephalus* and *Ritro*. Both remarkable for the exact globular form of the flowering heads.

Our plant, though least common, is the most ornamental, on account of its blue flowers, and better fitted for the flower-garden from its more moderate size.

It deserves a place in every Botanist's garden on another account, as affording an obvious example of the order *polygamia segregata* in the class *syngenesia*, of which order very few examples occur.

A hardy perennial, easily propagated by parting its roots, which creep under ground, or by seeds.

A native of Siberia and Southern Europe. Cultivated by PARKINSON in 1629, who gives rude figures both of this and *sphæro-cephalus* in his Garden of Pleasant Flowers.

N^o 933



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, June 1186. E. Saxon sculp.

PROTEA MUCRONIFOLIA. DAGGER-LEAVED
PROTEA.



Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-fida sive 4-petala. *Antheræ* lineares, insertæ petalis infra apicem. *Cal.* proprius 0. *Nux.* 1-sperma, supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *mucronifolia*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis mucronatis epunctatis planiusculis, bracteis involucri anguste cuneatis integerrimis. *Salisb. in Parad. Lond. No. 24.*

In the delicate velvety white involucre, with which the head of flowers is surrounded, together with the strong contrast of the red anthers upon the feather-tipped snowy petals, consists the chief beauty of this species: of which we do not find any account previous to that of Mr. SALISBURY in the *Paradisus Londinensis*.

This author has very properly remarked the near affinity that exists between this and *PROTEA rosacea*, his *acuífolia*.

Our drawing was made in October last from a fine plant in Mr. HIBBERT'S collection at Clapham. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; requires the protection of a greenhouse, and a treatment similar to the rest of the genus.



NARCISSUS CALATHINUS (α). GREAT
YELLOW JONQUIL.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 924 & 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- NARCISSUS *calathinus* (stamina equalia, tubi medio tenus adnata) 1—4 flora; scapo tereti, lævi; foliis canaliculato-semiteretibus, sensim attenuatis, crassis; laciniis tubo turbinato-tereti longioribus; corona cyathiformi, læviori, sexlobo-fissa, integra, his sub una tertia parte brevioribus; stylo hanc subæquante. G.
- NARCISSUS *calathinus*. *Sp. Pl.* 415. *Syst. Veg.* 336. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 39. *Brotero Flor. Lusit.* 1. 551. ?
- NARCISSUS *odorus*. *Sp. Pl.* 416. *Reich.* 2. 19. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 410. *Haw. in Linn. Transf.* 5. 244. *Curt. Mag. supra* 78. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 38. rejeētis passim synonymis *Am. Acad.* 4. 311 et *Gouan Illustr.* 23. ad NARCISSUM incomparabilem spectantibus.
- NARCISSUS *Jonquilla* (major). *Quer Flor. Espan.* 5. 477.
- NARCISSUS *juncifolius* max. amplo calyce. *Park. Par.* 89. f. 5.—luteus magno calyce. *Id. l. c.* 93. f. 4.
- NARCISSUS *angustifolius* flavus magno calyce. *Baub. Pin.* 51. *Rudb. Elyf.* 2. 60. f. 5.
- NARCISSUS IX. f. *angustifolius* I. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 158.
- NARCISSUS *juncifolius præcox* major. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord.* 3. fol. 7. f. 2.
- (γ) NARCISSUS *polyanthos* flore minore stellato toto luteo. *Rudb. l. c.* 6. f. 5. ? a LINN. citatus.

Whoever will be at the trouble of turning to the description and synonymy of NARCISSUS *odorus* first taken up in
Amenitates

Amœnitates Academicæ, will soon perceive that the present species was not the one there intended, but that it was the *NARCISSUS incomparabilis* of this work, which is also the *odorus* of *GOUAN*. *LINNÆUS*, in the second edition of his *Species Plantarum*, while he cites the *odorus* of *Amœn. Acad.* evidently loses sight of that plant, and changes his specific phrase and description, as well as synonymy, to suit the species we have now before us; not aware that it is distinct from the one he is incorporating it with, nor that he has already taken the same up under the name of *calathinus* in this very work, most probably from figures only, as he describes the leaves flat. *REICHARD* afterwards added the synonyms of *GOUAN* and *HALLER*; the latter had himself cited *calathinus* to his plant, with a mark of doubt to the words “foliis planis.”

Since one of the three specific names should now merge, we have suppressed that of *odorus*, *incomparabilis* being better established for the one species, and *calathinus* having been applied to this only, and being besides more conformable to *LINNÆUS*'s rules for selecting trivial names.

In weak; young, or even many-flowered plants, the crown is proportionately shorter, and the lobes often gnawn or crenulate, both which characters are lost when the same plants grow stronger or blow with a single flower. Called *calathinus* by *LINNÆUS*, from the crown resembling a chalice.

A native of the South of Europe. Hardy. Sweet-scented; but not so much so as others of the genus. Varies with very double flowers, and is then called by some Gardeners “Queen Anne's Jonquil.” Blooms in April, have never seen it with more than four flowers, and but rarely with so many. G.

CORRIGENDA & ADDENDA.

No. 78. For “*NARCISSUS ODORUS*” read “*NARCISSUS CALATHINUS (β)*” and refer to this Number.

No. 121. *NARCISSUS INCOMPARABILIS*.—Add the following Synonyms.

NARCISSUS odorus. Am. Acad. 4. 311. Gouan Ill. 23.

NARCISSUS Gouani. Roth in Ann. of Bot. 2. 26.

NARCISSUS Pseudo-Narcissus. γ. Mart. Mill. Dict.

NARCISSUS albic. cal. aureo, &c. Barrel. Ic. 927, 928.

NARCISSUS incomparabilis fl. pl. partim flavo partim croceo. R. Par.

NARCISSUS montanus albus apophyfibus præditus. Park. Par. 71. f. 5. NARCISSUS mattense. Id. l. c. 71. f. 2. N. montanus sive nonpareille totus albus. Id. l. c. f. 6.



ORNITHOGALUM UNIFOLIUM. ONE-LEAVED
STAR OF BETHLEHEM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 918.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *unifolium* folio solitario scapum excedente, altius vaginante, cuspide longa compresso-tereti striata caudatim terminato; floribus paucis spicatum sessilibus; bracteis membranaceis lato-navicularibus; filamentis æqualibus planis subulato-linearibus; germine substipitato obconico-trigono, angulis fulcatis. G.

ORNITHOGALUM *nanum*. *Brotero Flor. Lusit.* 1. 529.

SCILLA *unifolia*. *Sp. Pl.* 443. *Link et Hoffm. de Scilla in Ann. Bot.* 1. 106. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 131.

ORNITHOGALUM *spicatum unifolium et trifolium flore niveo odorato*. *Grisl. Lusit. V. L. n.* 1596.

BULBUS *μονοφυλλος*. *Clus. App. Alt. cum Ic.*

BULBUS *monophyllus*. *Baub. Hist.* 2. 622.

This singular little vegetable grows in the greatest abundance on the barren hills and wilds of Portugal, whence it was received by CLUSIUS, who described and caused it to be engraved in his great work; but since his time we do not know of any book in which there is an original figure of it; nor is it enumerated among the plants of the *Hortus Kewensis*.

Our drawing was taken from a specimen that flowered in March last with Mr. RUDGE author of *PLANTÆ GUIANENSES*, a work containing delineations of many rare or till now unknown vegetables, the plates of which are engraved from designs executed by his lady with great skill and accuracy.

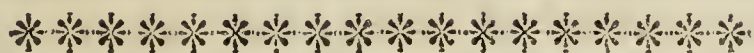
Bulb

Bulb about the size of a nutmeg, ovate. Leaf solitary, from eight inches to a foot in length, narrow-lorate, concave, striated without, far-sheathing, caudately terminated by a long compressedly round strict cuspis, recurved. Scape shorter than leaf, roundish, thickened upwards; flowers white, three to five, sessile, spiked; bractes membranous, broad-cymbiform, pointed, reaching half-way up the flower or further, keel green; corolla patent, segments oblong, somewhat transparently streaked, inner ones rather the broadest and less expanded; organs about one-third shorter than the segments which are nearly equal; filaments flat, subulate-linear, equal; style setaceous, longer than germen; stigma simple, pubescent; germen subclipitate, obovate-oblong, three-lobedly angular, angles furrowed. By CLUSIUS and others it is described as sweet-scented, by BROTERO as scentless, and so it seemed to us. Should be kept in a garden-frame during winter.

The root was brought from Portugal by Sir THOMAS GAGE, who has kindly proposed to assist us in procuring the rarer plants of this order and the *Enfatae* indigenous of that country, all which are now nearly lost to our gardens. G.



LILIUM SUPERBUM. SUPERB LILY.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, hexapetalo-partita; laciniæ deorsum turbinatim convergentes, intus sulco longitudinali nudo aut ciliato exaratae; laminae varie lanceolatae, campanulato-digestae, de erectis usque revoluto-reflexas. *Stylus* in *Stigma* capitato-trigonum clavato-finiens. *Caps.* oblonga aut turbinato-trigona, cartilaginea. *Sem.* numerosa, plana. G.

Radix bulbos squamosus. *Caulis* foliosus, simplex. *Folia* modo tam caulina quam radicalia modo caulina sola; hæc sparsa confertiora aut verticillata remotiora. *Inflor.* terminalis de uniflora usque corymbose thyrsoides vel umbellatim racemoso-multifloram; pedunculi longiores, nunc ramiformes; bractæ foliiformes; flores majusculi speciosi de erectis usque cernuos. *Sem.* in quoque loculo ordine gemino per strata in columnas congesta. Differt FRITILLARIA, cui proximum vicinum, bulbo verius squamoso; summis foliis nequaquam ultra flores comofo- vel subcomofo-protensis, corollæ laciniis haud basi extus torosis, tum nectararii figura diversa. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *superbum* bulbo candidissimo; foliis omnibus caulinis, lineari-lanceolatis, trinerviis, nudis, glabris, inferioribus verticillatis atque internodiis duplo-longioribus, superioribus subsparsis; floribus umbellatim aut thyrsoides-racemosis, pendulo-cernuis, laminis revoluto-reflexis. G.

LILIUM *superbum*. *Sp. Pl.* 434. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 430. *Lam. Encyc.* 3. 536. n. 8. *Thornton's Illustr.* No. 2. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 88. *Redoute Lil. t.* 103. excluso passim synonymo *Mill. Dict.* n. 8 ad plantam europæam spectante.

LILIUM *carolinianum*. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 197.

LILIUM foliis sparsis multiflorum &c. &c. *Trew. Ebret.* 2. t. 11.

LILIUM five Martagon canadense &c. *Catesb. carol.* 2. 56. t. 56.

MARTAGON canadense majus. *Trew. Seligm.* v. 1. t. 26.

This

This splendid native of North-America was introduced by Mr. PETER COLLINSON, from Pennsylvania, about the year 1738. MICHAUX found it growing in moist grassy spots in Carolina. Spontaneous specimens have seldom more than three flowers in a kind of umbel; but cultivated carefully, and kept in a moist shady border of bog-earth, it will rise to the height of five feet and produce a thyrses of from twelve to fifteen flowers. Differs from *L. Martagon* in having a bulb as white as ivory, not of a reddish-yellow; in having narrower, linear-lanceolate, tender, not obovate-lanceolate subcorrugately veined harsh leaves; has also much shorter internodes. The plant adduced by LINNÆUS and all his successors from MILLER'S work, by way of a synonym to this, is quite a distinct species, most probably the large yellow-spotted many-flowered variety of the European *L. Pomponium*; of this any one that attends to its description may easily convince himself. Blooms in July and August; scentless; seeds freely and is easily propagated by the numerous offsets it produces; tolerably hardy; at least we never lost any in the severest winters by cold merely; the bulbs sometimes rot in very wet seasons. G.

N^o 37



J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. George's Church, July 1 1806 E. Sanford sculp

HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS. GARDEN
HYACINTH.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, tubulosa, sexfida, laciniis patentibus. *Stam.* tubo inclusa; filamenta fere tota adnata. *Stylus* triqueter; stigma depresso. *Caps.* ovato-trigona. *Sem.* plura, subrotunda. G.

OBS. *Radix* bulbus tunicatus tectus indusis scariofo-membranaceis. *Folia* radicalia, subsucculenta, concava, varie lorata. *Scapus* teres, carnosus. In orientali e summo germine per trinos haud manifestos poros tres melleæ exsulantur guttulæ; hinc optime dignoscenda est species. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYACINTHUS *orientalis* racemo sparsim multifloro; bracteis minutis; corolla deorsum cylindrica basi ventricosa, laciniis recurvo patentibus; summo germine tribus crystallinis gemmato guttulis. G.

HYACINTHUS *orientalis*. Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 454. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 174, 175. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. ord.* 2. fol. 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15. *Mill. Ic. t.* 148. *Diët. n.* 6. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 167. *Desf. Fior. Atl.* 1. 307.

HYACINTHUS *corollis, &c.* Gronov. *Orient. n.* 115. 44.
ZUMBUL Indi. *Park. Par. t.* 121. f. 2. **HYACINTHUS** *orientalis vulg.* *Id. l. c. f.* 3, 5, 6.

This common ornament of our gardens is a native of the Levant, growing abundantly about Aleppo and Bagdad; DESFONTAINES met with it also on the coast of Barbary. It was cultivated

cultivated here by GERARDE in 1596. Such as wish to be informed minutely of the history of this old favourite of the Florist, have but to consult a treatise entitled "DES JACINTHES," published by the late Marquis de ST. SIMON at Amsterdam; but perhaps MADDOCK'S Florist's Directory, or MILLER'S Dictionary, may answer all useful purposes as well. Amidst the rage for Tulips in Holland, this flower also came in for no small share of estimation, from one to two hundred pounds sterling having been given for a single root of some certain favourite variety.

Varies with double and semidouble, with white, red, blue, and yellow flowers; in scent without end. The Harlem Gardeners distinguish two thousand varieties by name; and acres are employed in the environs of that city for the cultivation of these flowers; from thence we receive annually the best bulbs. G.

N^o 938



Sid Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent July 1. 1806. F. Sany m sc

CROCUS SULPHUREUS (α). WORST YELLOW
OR OLD CLOTH OF GOLD CROCUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 845 & 860.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *sulphureus* bulbo-tubere tunicis membranaceis brunneis tenuibus fibroso-striatulis tecto; corolla æqualiter patente; antheris parvis, sagittatis, pallidis; stigmatibus inæqualibus has longius superantibus. G.

(α) corolla extus tribus lineis fuscis plumosis longitudinaliter percurfa. G.

CROCUS vernus flavus striatus. *Park. Par. 163. f. 10.*

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-vario flore. *Raii Hist. p. 1174. n. 8. descr. optima.*

(β) corolla concolor; sulphurea absque omni stria aut macula. G.

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo flore minore et pallidiore. *Baub. Pin. 66. Tournef. Inst. 352.*

Narrow-leaved Spring CROCUS with smaller Brimstone-coloured flowers. *Mill. Dict. ed. 7.*

We believe this to be really a distinct species; at the same time that we have no doubt that the sterility and smallness of the anthers is not natural, but a mere degeneration produced by long culture in a climate differing from the native one. This appearance however they have retained at least since the time of RAY, as his excellent description plainly shews. We cannot believe it to be a variety of *mæfiacus*, from which it differs in the texture of the tunics and size of the bulb-tubers, as also in size and colour of corolla and proportionate

portionate elevation of the stigmas; nor of *susianus*, which has a very distinct bulb-tuber and the outer segments of the corolla revolutely patent. It appears to us to come nearest to *biflorus*, but has still very different kind of tunics to the bulb-tuber, which are much thinner striated and pliant, not even imbricated and subputamineous as in that; it differs also something in the organs, and entirely in colour. Varies with striped and plain flowers; both varieties being true to their specific characteristics. Never seeds, which *susianus*, *biflorus* and *vernus* do abundantly, but *masiacus* more sparingly. Propagates most profusely by offsets; has no scent; blooms one of the earliest; is the least ornamental of any.

Both varieties were communicated by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green, than whom there is no more curious cultivator of this genus, as well as of almost the whole bulbous tribe of plants. G.



SCILLA ROMANA. ROMAN SQUIL.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character. Vide Num. 919.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SCILLA *romana* foliis scapo longioribus attenuatis convolutis concavis; racemo confertiore cylindrico-conico; bracteis minimis, subcalcaratis, crassis; pedicellis corollæ æqualibus; hacce cyathiformi-campanulata ultra medium partita; filamentis usque basin lacinarum liberis, planis, corollæ subæqualibus. G.

HYACINTHUS *romanus*. Linn. Syst. 335. Mant. 224. Hort. Kew. 1. p. 458. Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 169. Desf. Fl. Atl. 1. 308.

HYACINTHUS *comosus albus belgicus*. Baub. 42.

HYACINTHUS *comosus albo flore*. Clus. Hist. 1. 180.

HYACINTHUS *comosus byzantinus*. Hort. Eyst. Vern. ord. 2. fol. 11. f. 2.

HYACINTHUS *comosus albus cum cæruleis staminibus*. Baub. Hist. 2. 584.

HYACINTHUS *comosus*. Park. Par. t. 117. f. 1.

While we adhere to the three very artificial, yet convenient, sections of SCILLA, HYACINTHUS, and MUSCARI, this must be referred to the former, on account of the far-parted corolla and free stamens; although from appearance we should rather have ranked it under the latter. LINNÆUS tells us it grows in and about the city of Rome; DESFONTAINES found it on the coast of Barbary; Mr. LAMBERT has a specimen brought from Tangiers. Said in *Hortus Kewensis* to have been introduced by Mr. GRÆFER about 1786; it is however recorded both by PARKINSON and GERARDE. Hardy.

Our

Our drawing was made at Mr. MALCOLM'S Nursery at Kenfington.

Bulb ovate, about the fize of a hen's egg, covered with brown fcariofely membranous tunics. Leaves 4—5, far longer than fcape, from a broader bafe attenuated, convolute-concave, ftreaked, ambient. Scape round upright. Raceme clofifh, cylindro-conical. Pedicles about the length of the corolla. Braetes minute, glandularly thickened, fpurred, becoming gradually obfolete towards the top of the raceme. Corolla blue-white, fubcyathiformly campanulate, parted three-fourths of the length, corrugate outwards, patulous upwards, nodofely angular at the bafe, outer fegments thickened at the top and protuberant outwards. Filaments white, nearly equal to the corolla, linear, flat, contiguous, equal, adhering to corolla at bafe of the fegments; anthers fmall, blue, fagittate. Germen oval, obtufely alate, fubtrilobate, fix-ftreaked; fyle trigonally briffleform; Stigma depreffed, fimple, blueifh; Capfule trilobately alate, lobes attenuately compreffed nearly as in MUSCARI. Flowers without fcent. Blooms in May. Seeds freely. Rather a fcarce plant in our gardens. G.

ERRATA.

No. 934. p. alt. l. 38. ante "R." adde "H."
No. 935. l. 20. dele "Lufit."



NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (α). NARCISSUS
OF THE LEVANT.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

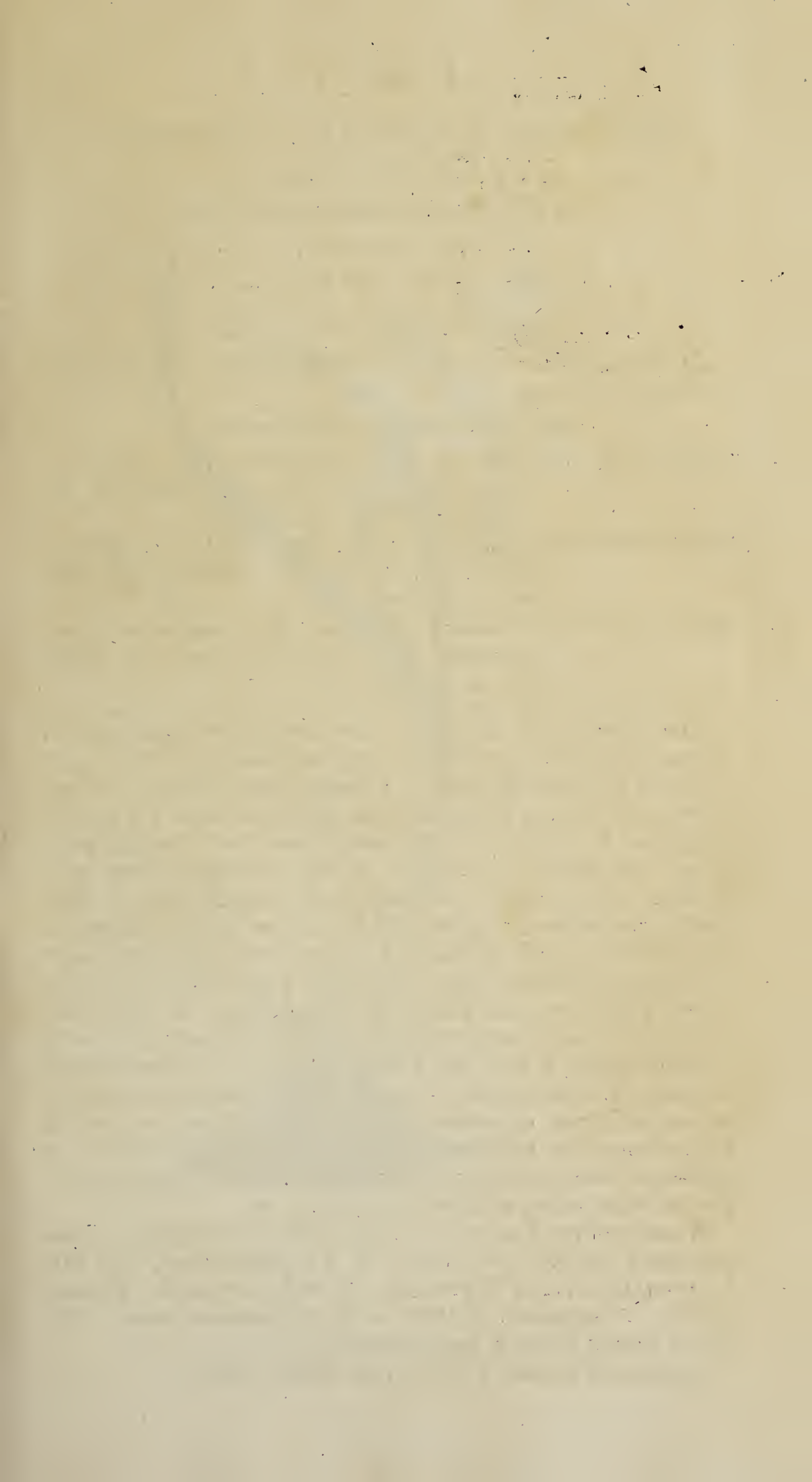
Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 924 & 925.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- NARCISSUS *orientalis* (stamina inæqualia alterna breviora tubo inclusa adnata) 2-multiflorus; foliis latioribus, loratis, parum concavis; scapo subtereti; corollæ laciniis deflexo-patentibus, elliptico-lanceolatis; corona his triplo brevior, subrotato-cupellata, subplicato-rugosa, trilobo-fissa, eroso-crenulata; tubo limbum subæquante. *G.*
- NARCISSUS *orientalis. Mant. 62. Hort. Kew. 1. p. 409. Mart. Mill. Diet. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 58.*
- NARCISSUS *Gron. orient. n. 99. p. 38.*
- NARCISSUS *latifolius byzantinus medio luteus II. Clus. Hist. 1. 154.*
- NARCISSUS *narbonensis major amplo flore—medio croceo polyanthos—narbonensis medio lutco serotinus major. Park. Par. 82.*
- NARCISSUS *polyanthos orientalis calyce medio luteo odoratus maximus. Hort. Eyst. Vern. ord. 3. fol. 15. f. 1, 5.*
- NARCISSUS *orientalis medio croceo major—constantinopolitanus minor calyce fimbriato medio croceo. Eod. l. c. fol. 12. f. 2, 3.*
- BASELMAN *major. Trew. Seligm. 1. t. 23.*
- (α) 2—4 florus; corona crocea; laciniis albidis. *G.*
- (β) 2—4 florus; laciniis pallide luteis; corona lutea profundius trilobatim fissa. *G.*
- (γ) 6—multiflorus; laciniis niveis, corona sulphurea aut citrina. *G.*

We have omitted all the figures from RUDBECK cited by LINNÆUS for synonyms, as they appear to us to belong exclusively to *biflorus*, from which our plant may be distinguished by its proportionately longer and trilobately cleft crown, as well as by not having the edges of the outer leaves turned up. Are they however really distinct species? (γ) is the variety of *Hort. Kew.* Differs from *Tazetta*, to which it is also but too closely akin, by a crown more manifestly trilobate, more crenulate and patent. All the varieties of our present species are very fragrant and bloom earlier than either *poeticus* or *biflorus*, but later than *Tazetta*. In the ensuing fasciculus we mean to give (β) and (γ). The best bulbs of this species are imported from Holland. Hardy.

According to the appellation bestowed on it by the older Botanists, a native of the Levant; probably some of the varieties are also found in Spain and the South of France. Not figured as a Linnean species in any work known to us. G.



CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA. VIRGINIAN
CLAYTONIA.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. bivalvis. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capsf.* 3-valvis, 1-locularis, 3-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLAYTONIA *virginica*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis, petalis integris. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 284. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 1185. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 1.

CLAYTONIA *virginica.* *Sp. Pl.* 294. *Reich.* 1. p. 572. *Decand. plant. gr.* 131. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 1. p. 160.

ORNITHOGALO affinis virginiana, flore purpureo pentapetaloide. *Pluk. Alm.* 272. t. 102. f. 3. *Rudb. Elyf.* 2. p. 139. f. 6.

The variety with broader lanceolate leaves mentioned in Hortus Kewensis, is probably the *caroliniana* of MICHAUX. It occurs also with flowers of a deeper rose colour: in our plant the petals are white streaked with red veins. JUSSIEU has placed CLAYTONIA in his natural order of *Portulacææ* together with MONTIA, to which it has certainly a very near affinity. If CLAYTON'S observation be correct, that the seed is monocotyledonous, perhaps it should be brought nearer to the *asphodeli*, to which family it approaches in general habit, in having a tuberous root, a scape in part embraced by the leaves, which are not always exactly opposite, a two-valved persistent calyx in some respects resembling a spathe, a corolla decaying before it falls off, a trifid stigma, and a three-valved capsule. This is however one-celled, and contains three kidney-shaped seeds, or rather lentiform, with a notch at the part from whence the umbilical cord issues, by means of which it is connected with the bottom of the capsule. The embryo of the seed is rolled round a farinaceous perisperm.

A native of moist woods in Virginia and New-England. Communicated by Mr. WILLIAMS of Turnham-Green, and Mr. SAMUEL CURTIS of Walworth. A hardy perennial. Flowers in May. Propagated by seeds or by the tuberous roots. Requires a moist soil in a shady situation.

Introduced by Mr. J. CLAYTON before 1759.





PRIMULA INTEGRIFOLIA. ENTIRE-LEAVED
PRIMROSE.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucr. umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus : ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *integrifolia* ; foliis integerrimis ellipticis, ad oras subcrenato-cartilagineis, umbella erecta, calycibus longe tubulosis obtusissimis. *Jacq. Misc.* 1. p. 160. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. p. 805. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* a. 16.

PRIMULA *integrifolia.* *Sp. Pl.* 205. *Jacq. Vind.* 209. *Obs.* 1. p. 26. t. 15. *Fl. Aust.* t. 327. *Scop. Carn.* n. 208. *Allion. Ped.* 1. p. 93 ?

PRIMULA foliis ellipticis carnofis integerrimis. *Hall. Helv.* ? n. 615.

PRIMULA *incisa.* *Lamarck Fl. Franc.* 2. p. 250 ?

SANICULA alpina rubescens folio non ferrato. *Baub. Pin.* 243.

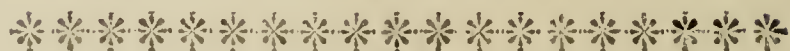
AURICULA urfi carnei coloris foliis minime ferratis. *Baub. Hist.* 3. p. 868.

AURICULA urfi quarta. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 304. *Ejusd. Pann.* 349.

DESCR. *Root* perennial. *Leaves* growing thick together, oblong-elliptic, dilated at the base, fleshy, rigid, quite entire, with a very narrow white cartilaginous margin, shining on the upper surface, whitish on the under. *Scape* shorter than the leaves, bearing about three purple flowers with a white centre in an umbel. *Braçtes* one to each flower, linear and longer than the pedicle. *Calyx* cylindrical, longer than the pedicle, coloured at the upper part, five-toothed ; teeth erect, obtuse, frequently emarginate. *Corolla* funnel-shaped : tube longer than the calyx, swollen in the middle and expanded upwards : limb patent, five-cleft : laciniaë obcordate, veined. *Filaments* red, short, inserted into the tube : anthers erect-incumbent : pollen deep yellow. *Ovary* globose, style half the length of the tube of the corolla ; stigma capitate.

We doubt whether the synonyms from HALLER, LAMARCK, and ALLIONI, belong to our plant, which was raised by Mr. LODDIGES from seeds sent him from Austria several years ago, and is certainly the one described by JACQUIN and long before by CLUSIUS. A hardy perennial, increasing rapidly by offsets from the roots, but very rarely flowering with us.

CONVOLVULUS BRYONIAE-FOLIUS. BRYONY-
LEAVED BINDWEED.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, plicata. *Stigm.* 2. *Caps.* 2-locularis: loculis dispermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *bryoniae-folius*; foliis septemlobo-palmatis hispidis: lobo medio sinuato producto, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis longissimis articulatis.

DESCR. *Stem* twining, herbaceous, hispid. *Leaves* hispid on both sides, varying in shape, upper ones generally divided into seven unequal lobes, of which the middle one is much the largest, sinuated, and pointed: lower leaves near the foot more entire, oblong-cordate, irregularly sinuated. *Petioles* nearly the length of the leaf, channelled on the upper side. *Peduncles* growing singly from the axils of the leaves, often twice the length of both leaf and petiole, jointed and frequently branching at the joints, bearing from one to three flowers; at the upper part of the plant the peduncles are generally shorter and only one-flowered. *Braëtes* two, small, subulate, opposite at each joint. *Calyx* 5-leaved; leaflets ovate, margined, pressed close together. *Corolla* showy, large, reddish purple, striped: margin nearly entire with five small teeth. *Filaments* subulate, half the length of the corolla, inserted at the base of the corolla. *Antbers* somewhat arrow-shaped. *Germen* superior, ovate, smooth, two-celled. *Style* erect, equal to the filaments. *Stigmas* two.

It is too nearly allied to *CONVOLVULUS althæoides* (No. 359) but is a much more robust plant; has no silkiness or silvery whiteness in the leaves; the flowers are larger and deeper coloured.

Introduced by ISAAC SWAINSON, Esq. who raised it from seeds received from China in 1802; the young plants were preserved in the stove through the first winter, and planted in the open border in the spring. Mr. SWAINSON considers it as a hardy perennial, thriving best in a south border. Flowers from June to August, and perfects its seeds in the autumn. Our drawing was made at the Botanic Garden in Brompton.



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Stree Crescent July 1. 1806. F. Sanson sculp.



DILLWYNIA GLABERRIMA. SMOOTH-
LEAVED DILLWYNIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. simplex 5-fidus, 2-labiatus. *Cor.* papilionacea. *Stylus* reflexus. *Stigma* obtusum, pubescens. *Leg.* ventricosum, 1-loculare, 2-spermum. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DILLWYNIA *glaberrima*; foliis lævibus, floribus terminalibus subcapitatis. *Smith in Ann. of Bot.* v. 1. p. 510.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, erect, branched, hairy, rough, and as it were fluted with the permanent woody part of the old petioles. *Leaves* simple, linear, rigid, smooth, terminated in an oblique subpungent mucro, thick-set, patent, on short adpressed petioles inserted by a joint into a permanent woody theca, extending a little down the stem. *Inflorescence* a terminal capitulum of about six flowers on very short peduncles with one minute bracte. *Calyx* somewhat coloured, persistent, nearly bell-shaped, five-cleft: segments nearly equal, subbilabately arranged, the two upper ones being somewhat largest and nearer together, the three lower more distant. *Corolla* papilionaceous, bright yellow with a red starry-spot in the centre: vexillum two-lobed, with a claw narrow, channelled, and contracted at the upper part. *Alæ* straight, half the length of the vexillum, and twice as long as the carina which is very small, adhering at the point, where it is of a red colour, distinct towards the claws. *Stamens* ten: filaments connected at the base, but for the most part free: anthers yellow, simple. *Ovary* oblong, villous: style bent back: stigma truncated, appearing to us moistened with a fine dew, but not villous.

This genus, of which two other species have been figured in the Exotic Botany, was named by Dr. SMITH in honour of Mr. LEWIS WESTON DILLWYN, author of a very accurate work on English Conservæ.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney. Is a native of New-Holland. Requires to be protected from frost by a greenhouse and a treatment similar to that suitable to Pultenæa, Platylodium, &c.

Propagated by seeds, which we have not as yet seen produced with us.



NARCISSUS TRILOBUS. NARROW-LEAVED
NARCISSUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 924 & 925.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- NARCISSUS *trilobus* (*stamina alterna longiora de tubi ore emicantia*) subtriflorus; foliis angustioribus canaliculato-femiteretibus; scapo tereti; corolla geniculato-nutante; laciniis stellatis tubo subæqualibus; corona grandiuscula subcylindricocupulata, levius trifida, integriore, his subduplo brevioribus; stylo ultra hanc exserto. *G.*
- NARCISSUS *trilobus*. *Sp. Pl.* 415. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 317. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 38. *Mart. Mill. Diet.*
- NARCISSUS *nutans*. *Haworth Misc. Nat.* 179.
- NARCISSUS *juncifolius* latiore calyce. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord.* 3. fol. 14. f. 2.
- NARCISSUS *angustifolius* pallidus calyce flavo. *Bauh. Pin.* 51. *Rudb. Etyf.* 2. p. 61. f. 3.

For the specimen from which our drawing was made we have to thank Mr. HAWORTH, who sent it us under the name of *NARCISSUS nutans*. We do not know of any publication in which this has been figured as a Linnean species; nor is it enumerated among those of *Hortus Kewensis*. Said to be a native of the South of Europe. The single specimen, of which a figure is here published, is the only one we have ever seen. It seems to be intermediate between *jonquilla* and *triandrus*, having the crown longer than the first and shorter than the other. The germen is oblong oval, trigonal, and large.

large. Blooms in May. *Trilobus* is rather an unlucky name for it, as others of the genus are more conspicuously trilobate.

Since publishing the *NARCISSUS moschatus* (No. 924) we have seen the above-quoted work of Mr. HAWORTH, and find that his *NARCISSUS tortuosus* may be added as a synonym to that Linnean species; the flower of which, in an earlier stage, is far more cernuous than in our drawing of it. G.



NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (γ). MANY-FLOWERED
NARCISSUS OF THE LEVANT.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 924 & 925.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *orientalis* (*Vid. Num. 940*).

(γ) 6-multiflorus; laciniis niveis corona sulphurea. G.

NARCISSUS *Tazeta* (bicolor). *Lil. a Redoutè, p. 17. absque ic.*

NARCISSUS medio luteus copioso flore odore gravi. *Rudb. Elys. 2. p. 57. f. 11.*

This and our *papyraceus* were, we have no doubt, included by LINNÆUS in his *Tazeta*, but to us they appear sufficiently distinct, and this an undoubted variety of *orientalis*; in some of the Dutch catalogues it is known by the name of the *Grande Primo Citroniere*. G.

N^o 947



Syd. Edwards del Pubby T. Curtis sculp. Geo. Crejant Aug. 1. 1876. P. Sanson sculp.

NARCISSUS PAPYRACEUS (α). ITALIAN OR
PAPER-WHITE NARCISSUS.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 924 & 925.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *papyraceus* (*stamina adnata tria breviora intra tubum inclusa*) multiflorus; foliis lorato concavis; scapo ancipiti, subplano compresso, striato; laciniis stellatis tubo subæqualibus; corona cupulata, his 3—4plo brevior, crenulato-erosa; stylo intra coronam. *G.*

NARCISSUS *Tazeta* (albus). *Redoutè Lil. p. 17. absque ic.*

NARCISSUS *Tazeta*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. 416. Hort. Kew. 1. p. 410. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 39.*

NARCISSUS *pifanus* vel totus albus. *Park. Parad. 81. f. 4.*

NARCISSUS *latifolius* flore prorsus albo. *Floril. Auct.*

NARCISSUS *latifolius* simplici flore prorsus albo. 1, 2. *Clus. Hist. 1. 155.*

(α) multiflorus; corolla tota alba; stylo parum ultra tubum porrecto; foliis glaucis. *G.*

(β) 4—6-florus; laciniis ochroleucis, corona pallide sulphurea; stylo coronam subæquante; foliis haud ita glaucis. *G.*

ROMAN NARCISSUS.

Very probably this, or the variety γ of *NARCISSUS orientalis*, may have been the plant designed by LINNÆUS for the type of his *Tazeta*, as likely indeed as the one we have given under that title; but, as he has evidently combined more than one species in his synonymy, we have thought it most useful to apply his name to the one which had been already figured under

under it in REDOUTE'S work, and to adopt another for this plant, which we think distinct. Our species is possibly the *crenulatus* of Mr. HAWORTH, but his character is too short and indefinite to enable us to determine this fact with certainty.

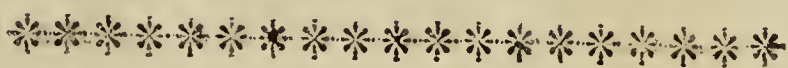
Differs from *Tazeta* in having a shallower crown, with an erosely crenulate margin, a very much flattened ancipital scape, a smaller bulb, and an entirely white or a cream-coloured corolla.

The bulbs of this plant are usually imported by the owners of Italian warehouses immediately from Italy. Very ornamental and fragrant, especially (β) called in the shops the ROMAN NARCISSUS, which is often imported in a double state. G.





NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (β). CREAM-COLOURED
NARCISSUS OF THE LEVANT.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. Vide Nos. 924 & 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *orientalis*. Vid. Num. 940.

(β) 2—4-florus; laciniis pallide luteis; corona lutea profundius trilobatum fissâ. G.

In plants that have been long cultivated in gardens, it will often be a question not readily decided, whether certain individuals are mere varieties, arising from the adventitious circumstances of culture, or originally distinct species, or hybrids deriving their origin from intermixture. It may throw some light upon these questions to observe,

1. That whilst the industry of Florists, by means of long culture in appropriate soil and under nice management, (in some cases offering a too profuse nutriment, in others subtracting the due proportion), can produce an almost endless variety of appearances in the individuals of the same species, especially in stature, colour, and multiplication of parts, yet amidst this numerous host, the scrutinising eye of the Botanist will find little or no change made in the essential characters; these mostly remain the same in all. For although, by a multiplication of the petals or other parts, the smaller and more essential organs are suffocated; yet these changes affect the generic more than the specific distinction. And notwithstanding the immense number of these artificial varieties, such is the tendency of nature to maintain a uniformity in the individuals of the same species, that a few years neglect is sufficient to reduce the thousand gaudy inhabitants of the Florist's border to the state of their original parent.

2. The same industrious spirit, when any particular flower happens to be in fashion, will seek far and near for closely-related

related species of the same genus, and by submitting these to a suitable culture will occasion similar changes, in the endless variety of which the species may easily be confounded with the one before in cultivation.

3 This blending of different species will be still farther promoted by the accidental or purposely-contrived admixture of them, by fecundating one with the pollen of another. An offspring partaking of both parents is the consequence, and in some cases perhaps a permanent intermediate variety, scarcely to be distinguished from a really distinct species, may be thus produced. For we cannot go so far, in either the vegetable or animal kingdom, as to assert with some authors, that hybrids or mules are in every case sterile. Mule birds, as we are assured by breeders, will frequently procreate, and the offspring of the wolf and the dog has been proved to be prolific; but we are not thence to conclude, as some have done, that the canary and gold-finch, the wolf and the dog are in reality the same species. We can see however that the confounding of different species by these mixed productions is very limited, in many cases confined to the individuals first produced, in others terminating perhaps with the next or third generation, and if a longer existence be allowed, we may infer a very great proximity between the parent plants. In vegetables indeed the duration may be longer from their power of propagation by other means than by seeds, but the increase obtained by offsets from the roots, cuttings, or layers, when the fostering care of man ceases, will shortly perish. Hence a very long-continued existence without change will often afford a strong presumption of a plant's being a real species.

Armed with such reflections, the Botanist may boldly enter the Florist's parterre, undismayed by the barbarous host of a Dutch catalogue. Here he will certainly find, that if the older botanical writers frequently raised varieties to the rank of species, the modern have sometimes confounded such as are really, and ever have been, distinct.

To enable us to decide in difficult cases, it becomes necessary to study varieties as well as species; and this must be our apology for admitting several of the former into a work, in the general plan of which they are excluded. Faithful representations and accurate descriptions, when recorded, cannot fail to establish the truth in the end. S.



AOTUS VILLOSA. VILLOUS AOTUS.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, simplex. *Cor.* papilionacea: alis vexillo brevioribus. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* obtusum. *Leg.* 1-loculare, 2-spermum. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- AOTUS *villosa*. Smith in *Ann. of Bot.* v. 1. p. 504. Dryander *ibid.* vol. 2. p. 519.
 PULTENÆA *villosa*. Bot. Repos. 309.
 PULTENÆA *ericoides*. Vent. Malmais. 35. Poiret in *Encyc. Meth.* p. 738.

Dr. SMITH has, in our opinion, very properly separated this from the genus PULTENÆA; from his PULTENÆA *villosa*, with which it has been confounded in the Botanist's Repository, it is in every respect different.

To what is said by the Doctor in the Annals of Botany, we have nothing to add, except that the calyx, besides wanting the appendages, is bilabiate, and has the two teeth of the upper lip shorter and more divaricate than the rest.

It is a pretty little greenhouse shrub; native of New-Holland; flowers in May; communicated by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.



ARUM TRIPHYLLUM (α) ZEBRINUM. ZEBRA-
FLOWERED ARUM.



Class and Order.

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA, *olim ad GYNANDRIAM POLY-
ANDRIAM relatum.*

Generic Character.

Spatha monophylla, cucullata. *Spadix* supra nudus, inferne
fæmineus, medio stamineus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARUM *triphyllum*; acaule; foliis trifoliolatis pedatis: foliolis
ovalibus acuminatis, floribus dioicis.

ARUM *triphyllum*. *Sp. Pl.* 1368. *Willd.* v. 4. p. 480. *Gron.*
Virg. 142. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Amer.* 2. p. 188.

α . *zebrinum*; spadice atro-purpureo spatha vittata.

DRACUNCULUS seu *Serpentaria triphylla Brasiliiana*. *Dodart.*
Mem. 81. *cum fig.* *Robert. Ic. Raii Hist.* 1212. *certissime.*
Bauh. Pin. 195? *Prod.* 101?

β . *viride*; spadice spathaque uniformiter viridescens.

ARUM minus *triphyllum* seu *Arisarum*, pene viridi virginia-
num. *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 547.

γ . *pallescens*; spadice sursum rubescente, spatha pallide vittata.

ARUM seu *Arisarum minus marianum* flore et pene ex pallido
virescente. *Pluk. Alm.* 39. t. 376. f. 3.

δ . *atropurpureum*; spadice spathaque uniformiter atropur-
pureis.

ARUM *atro-rubens*. *Hort. Kew.* v. 3. p. 315. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*
Willd. Sp. Pl. v. 4. p. 481, *excluso synonymo Pluk.*

ARUM five ARISARUM *triphyllum minus*, pene atro-
rubente virginianum. *Pluk. Alm.* 52. t. 77. f. 5.

This variety, which is by far the most beautiful, is also of
the largest growth, on which account we have placed it first.

The

The *ARUM triphyllum* is said by LINNÆUS, who considered the genus as gynandrous, to be monœcious, bearing male and female flowers from the same root on different stalks; we apprehend however that this is a mistake, and that it is really dioecious, the male and female flowers rising from different roots; as has certainly been the case in such as we have seen. Our plant is female, bearing a number of germens, each surmounted by a white stigma, crowded together at the base of the spadix. Above these are a few scattered, irregular, anther-like masses, but which do not appear to contain pollen, and as the same are found above the stamens in the male plant, they may perhaps be considered as nectaries.

The footstalk of the leaf and scape are involved in two or three truncated sheaths of a pale colour spotted with purple, the former exceeding the latter in length, so that the leaf stands over the flower, like an umbrella. In our plant the leaflets were not quite entire; the margins being somewhat undulated and repand, which gives them the appearance of being slightly toothed, but they are not really so. Native of North-America from Canada to Carolina. Probably the Brazilian plant may not be the same species. The roots are apt to perish from the heat of the sun in dry weather unless planted in the shade and a moist soil, and in such situations they are liable to be destroyed in the winter; it will be therefore safest to take them up after the leaves decay, and keep them in sand till the following spring. Flowers in May. Communicated by Messrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Vauxhall.



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. LAUREL-
LEAVED RHODODENDRON.



Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* subinfundibuliformis. *Stam.* declinata.
Caps. 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODODENDRON *maximum*; foliis oblongis glabris subtus
discoloribus margine acuto reflexo,
umbellis terminalibus congestis, co-
rollæ laciniis concavis.

RHODODENDRON *maximum.* *Sp. Pl.* 563. *Willd. Arb.*
286. *EjUSD. Sp.* 2. p. 607. *Trew.*
Ebret. p. 32. t. 66. *Wangenh. Amer.* p.
63. t. 23. f. 49. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*
n. 9. *Michaux Fl. Am. Bor.* 1. p. 259.
Gærtn. Fruet. v. 1. p. 304. t. 63.

KALMIA foliis lanceolato-ovatis nitidis subtus ferrugineis,
corymbis terminalibus. *Mill. Ic.* t.
229.

CHAMÆRHODODENDROS, lauri folio sempervirens, flo-
ribus bullatis corymbosis. *Catesb. Car.*
3. p. 17. t. 17. f. 2.

LEDUM lauro-cerasi folio. *Amœn. Acad.* 2. p. 201.

This elegant tree, according to CATESBY, adorns the western and remote parts of Pennsylvania, always growing in the most sterile soil, or on the rocky declivities of hills and river banks, in shady and moist places. MICHAUX says it is found

found from New-England to North-Carolina. In its native soil it attains the height of sixteen feet.

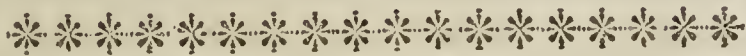
There is much affinity between this tree and the *RHODODENDRON ponticum*, nor do the distinguishing characters adopted by *WILLDENOW* seem sufficient; for the leaves of the latter are not of the same colour on the under surface as the upper, and both are very subject to vary in this respect, as well as in size and form. The flowers of the *maximum* are paler coloured and grow in a much more compact umbel upon shorter pedicles; the corolla is more deeply divided and the segments are rounder, more concave, and not undulated as in *ponticum*. The difficulty has of late been increased by the raising of hybrid varieties from an intermixture of the two. The upper segment of the corolla, not the lower as is said by *WILLDENOW*, is rather larger than the rest, and beautifully spotted towards the base with green and yellow.

Requires a moist soil with an admixture of bog-earth and a shady situation. Bears forcing as well as the *ponticum*, but is not so well adapted to this purpose from the paleness of the flowers, which, in this state, become white, except the upper lacinia. Is rather more apt to be disfigured by the cold easterly winds occurring late in the season.

Our drawing was made in the spring of 1785, at Messrs. *WHITLEY* and *BRAME*'s, Old-Brompton, when every shrub both of this and *ponticum* produced abundance of flowers in the greatest perfection. This year not a complete umbel was to be seen in the whole collection!

Introduced in 1736, by *PETER COLLINSON*, Esq.



FRITILLARIA RACEMOSA. BUNCH-
FLOWERING FRITILLARIA.*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 664.**Specific Character and Synonyms.*

- FRITILLARIA *racemosa*; racemo erecto 4—9-floro, folioso, subsecundo; foliis deorsum numerosis, subconfertis, lineari-acuminatis, planis, glaucis; *Cætera FRITILLARIÆ Meleagridis. G.*
- FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica. Sp. Pl. 436. Syst. Vegetab. Murr. 325. Hort. Ups. 81. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 91. exclusis semper synonymis Clus. app. Lob. adv. Park. Par. 43. f. 11. atque Baub. Pin. 64.*
- FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica (β) supra No. 664. rejectis synonymis Park. Parad. 43. f. 12. Swert. Flor. 7. f. 2. cum eo Baub. Pin. 64.*
- FRITILLARIA *e foliorum alis florens (δ.) serotina atropurpurea. Hort. Cliff. 119.*
- FRITILLARIA *nigra floribus adscendentibus. Mill. Dict. 3. rejecto synonymo.*

This is evidently the plant from which LINNÆUS characterized his *pyrenaica*, a name he adopted under the persuasion that it was a variety of the true Pyrenean vegetable he found described and figured in the works of CLUSIUS and LOBEL; in this error we followed him in the 664th number of this work; since then we have obtained a living specimen, and can have no doubt of the species being as distinct from each other as any other two of the same genus. In fact, if a variety of any known species, it must be of *Meleagris*; from which however

ever it differs in the characters given above in our specific phrase. The corolla of *pyrenaica* is of a thick, coriaceous, fleshy substance, has a patulous margin, with the alternate segments twice as broad as the others and obovate; characters not to be found in our present subject, the leaves of which are also much more numerous, narrower, sharper, and more sparse. Its segments are rather less acute than those of *meleagris*, and its nectary is rather nearer the base of the segments than in that, but yet not so near as in *pyrenaica*; all three differ from *latifolia*, in having green, slenderer, and more patent stigmas. As LINNÆUS applied his specific title to this plant, under the idea of its being a variety of the one we have before published under that name, and which is really of Pyrenean origin, we have thought better to leave that appellation with it (especially as it was also included by LINNÆUS in his species) and adopt another for the present plant.

We are ignorant of its real habitat, possibly a mere variety of *Meleagris*. Blooms somewhat later than that or *pyrenaica*; quite scentless.

Our drawing was made from Mr. WILLIAMS'S collection at Turnham-Green. Cultivated here in the time of MILLER.

Probably FRITILLARIA *hispanica umbellifera* of BAUHIN, PARKINSON and SWERTIUS, is really a variety of the *pyrenaica*; but this we have not yet met with. G.

N^o 953



ORNITHOGALUM UNIFOLIUM (β). GIBRALTAR
STAR OF BETHLEHEM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos. 653 & 746. Obs.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- ORNITHOGALUM *unifolium*. *Vid. supra Num. 935.*
 (β) spica subcylindraco, multifloro, conferto, floribus erectis,
 odoratis; foliis 2—3, breviter cuspidatis. G.
 ORNITHOGALUM *concinnum*. *Salisb. Prod. Hort. 240.*
 ORNITHOGALUM *nanum*. *Var. 2. foliis tribus, scapo*
unico in eodem bulbo. Brot. Flor.
Lusit. 1. 250. ?

We cannot bring ourselves to think this any other than a variety of the above species. This variety is said to have been found in the country near Gibraltar, whence it was received in 1780, by the late Dr. FOTHERGILL. Flowers sweet-scented. Should be sheltered in a pit or garden frame.

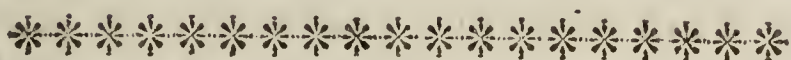
Our drawing was made from a plant in the very select collection of Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, at Turnham-Green. G.

N^o 954



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 11. 1806. F. Sanson sculp.

TRILLIUM CERNUUM. NODDING-FLOWERED
TRILLIUM.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRYGINIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num. 470.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- TRILLIUM *cernuum* flore pedunculato, cernuo. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 484. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 490. *Mill. Dict.* 1. *Smith Spicil.* t. 4. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 216.
- SOLANUM *triphyllum*, flore hexapetalo carneo. *Cat. Car.* 1. 45. t. 45.
- PARIS foliis ternis, flore pedunculato nutante. *Cold. Novob.* 1. 45.

After the detailed description in Dr. SMITH'S SPICILEGIUM, we need not make any addition in this place, except it be to remark, that a perfect trilocular fruit, such as represented in his figure, is in this genus at least dubious. The receptacle of the seeds is in this species formed by a projection going off from the middle of three of the sides, but terminating with a thickened extremity before it reaches the centre of the fruit. In such a construction, of course, the shrinking of the receptacles of the seeds may occasion what appears to be a three-celled ovary to become one-celled in the ripe fruit. Moreover a difference in the length of the receptacle of the seeds in the different species of the same genus, extending in one nearly or quite to the centre of the fruit, in another less than half-way towards

towards the centre, though evidently making no essential difference, will give in the former case the appearance of a three-celled, in the latter that of a one-celled fruit. This observation will probably explain the seeming contradiction in the formation of the fruit in this genus. Whether the three feminal receptacles in any case perfectly unite in the centre, as described by Mr. SALISBURY in *Paradisus Londinensis*, No. 35, deserves to be further examined; in this species they are certainly free towards the centre and attached to the sides of the fruit only.

A hardy plant, requiring shade, and to be planted in bog-earth. Found by MICHAUX in mountainous places in Upper Carolina, by KALM in Canada, and by Mr. MENZIES in Nova-Scotia. Cultivated here by MILLER.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Messrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Vauxhall.



UVULARIA PERFOLIATA (α). PERFOLIATE
UVULARIA.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 916.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

UVULARIA *perfoliata*; foliis perfoliatis, ellipticis, obtusis; corolla campanulata, intus scabrata; antheris cuspidatis. *Exot. Bot.* v. 1. p. 97.

UVULARIA *perfoliata*. *Linn. sp. Pl.* 437. *Mill. Dict.* 2. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 434. *Willd. Sp. Plant.* 2. 94. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 199.

(α) *major*; calyce luteo. *Mich. l. c.*

POLYGONUM *ramosum* flore luteo *major*. *Corn. Canad.* 38. t. 39.

(β) *minor*; calyce pallide-exalbido. *Mich. l. c.*

UVULARIA *perfoliata*. *Exot. Bot.* t. 49.

Since we have not seen the living specimen of this species, we do not pretend to add to or alter what has been said of the plant in the *Exotic Botany*. According to the figures, our plant seems to us to partake equally of Dr. SMITH'S *flava* and *perfoliata*. MICHAUX has two varieties, possibly his (α) is the *flava* of Dr. SMITH. We strongly suspect all these plants will be found to be mere varieties of each other: (α) was found by MICHAUX in Canada and on the very high mountains of Carolina; (β) in the mountains of middling height in Carolina and Virginia. MILLER says the species is perfectly hardy, and should be planted in a hazel loam not too stiff nor wet; may be propagated by parting the roots about Michaelmas, but not oftener than every third year. Blooms in April and May.

Our drawing was made from a plant sent us by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green. G.

SCALIA JACEOIDES. KNAP-WEED SCALIA.

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* pilosus, scaber, sessilis. *Corollæ* radii infundibuliformes, irregulares.

Σκαλίας, nomen a Theophrasto cuidam hujus ordinis plantæ adhibitum.

SCALIA *jaceoides*.

DESCR. *Root* fleshy, tap-shaped? perennial. *Stem* erect, round, somewhat woolly, a little branched at the upper part. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, spatulate-lanceolate, with rough margins, obscurely three-ribbed; the midrib much stouter than the lateral ones. *Flowers* uniformly yellow, solitary, on long, more or less scaly peduncles. *Calyx* subglobose, imbricate, scales linear, terminated with a broader, ovate-acuminate, scariose appendix. *Corollæ* of the radius female, funnel-shaped: tube filiform: limb somewhat irregularly cut into from three to five narrow lacinix. *Corollæ* of the disk many, hermaphrodite, funnel-shaped: tube filiform below. *Receptacle* naked, dotted, flat. *Seeds* oblong, rough, crowned with a sessile hairy scabrous pappus, those of the disk and of the radius similar.

In habit, but not colour, this plant much resembles *CENTAUREA nigra*, and has the same rigid rough aspect; but belonging to a different order in the Linnean system, and having a naked receptacle, it will not unite in the same genus with it. A native of New South-Wales, and boasts no great beauty, but as few syngenesious plants have as yet found their way from that country into our gardens, it may be admitted for its rarity. May be treated as a hardy greenhouse plant. Propagated by seeds, which however are not always perfected with us. Flowers in May and continues a long time in bloom. Introduced by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.

N.º 956



del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1806. F. Sanson sculp.



CAMPANULA ALPINA. ALPINE BELL-
FLOWER.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma*
3-fidum. *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- CAMPANULA *alpina*; caulo simplici pedunculis unifloris
axillaribus diphyllis. *Jacq. Vind.* 210. *Jacq.*
Austr. 2. t. 118. *Sp. Pl.* 1669. *Willd. Sp.*
Pl. 1. 909. *Reich.* 463. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*
a. 37.
- CAMPANULA foliis ellipticis hirsutis, petiolis alaribus uni-
floris, floribus glabris. *Hall. Helv. n.* 695.
- CAMPANULA *alpina pumila lanuginosa.* *Baub. Pin.* 94.
- TRACHELIUM *pumilum alpinum.* *Clus. Hist.* 171. *Ejusd.*
Pann. 687. *Park. Herb.* 645. 9. *Raii Hist.*
736. 21.

A native of the Alps of Switzerland and Schneberg in Austria. The reflexed angles between the erect segments of the calyx are so very short, that it may admit of doubt whether it should have been arranged in the third or in the first section of this extensive genus. The capsule is trilocular. It varies with pale ash-coloured flowers, and bright blue, inclined to violet. Is a hardy perennial, but requires the same careful treatment as other alpine plants. Introduced from Austria by Mr. LODDICES, by whom it was communicated to us in flower at the latter-end of April. It continued for some weeks in high beauty, and is indeed a very ornamental little plant.

GOODIA LOTIFOLIA. LOTUS-LEAVED
GOODIA.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. Lab. superius abbreviatum, 2-dentatum; inferius tridentatum, productius. *Carina* corollæ truncata. *Legum.* pedicellatum, complanatum, dorso gibbum, 2-spermum. *Stigma* capitatum.

GOODIA *lotifolia.* *Salisb. in Parad. Lond. 41.*

Our drawing of this plant was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, more than two years ago. We had before seen and described it in Mr. HIBBERT'S collection at Clapham-Common, but were not able to satisfy ourselves perfectly respecting its native country; suspecting from its habit, so very different from that of most of the Leguminosæ from New-Holland, that it was in reality a production of the Cape of Good Hope. We are informed however in the *Paradisus Londinensis*, that it was found in New South-Wales, by PETER GOOD, and seeds of it transmitted by him to the Royal Garden at Kew.

This industrious Gardener was induced by his love of plants to leave a lucrative employment and repair to so distant a country to collect seeds for his Majesty; in which service he died. By naming this plant after him, Mr. SALISBURY has endeavoured to perpetuate his memory, a duty which, we understand, Mr. BROWN, since his return from New South-Wales, had intimated his intention of fulfilling.

It is a hardy greenhouse shrub of handsome growth. Flowers in May, June, and July. Propagated by cuttings and seeds.





CLEMATIS CALYCINA. MINORCA
VIRGIN'S-BOWER.



Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

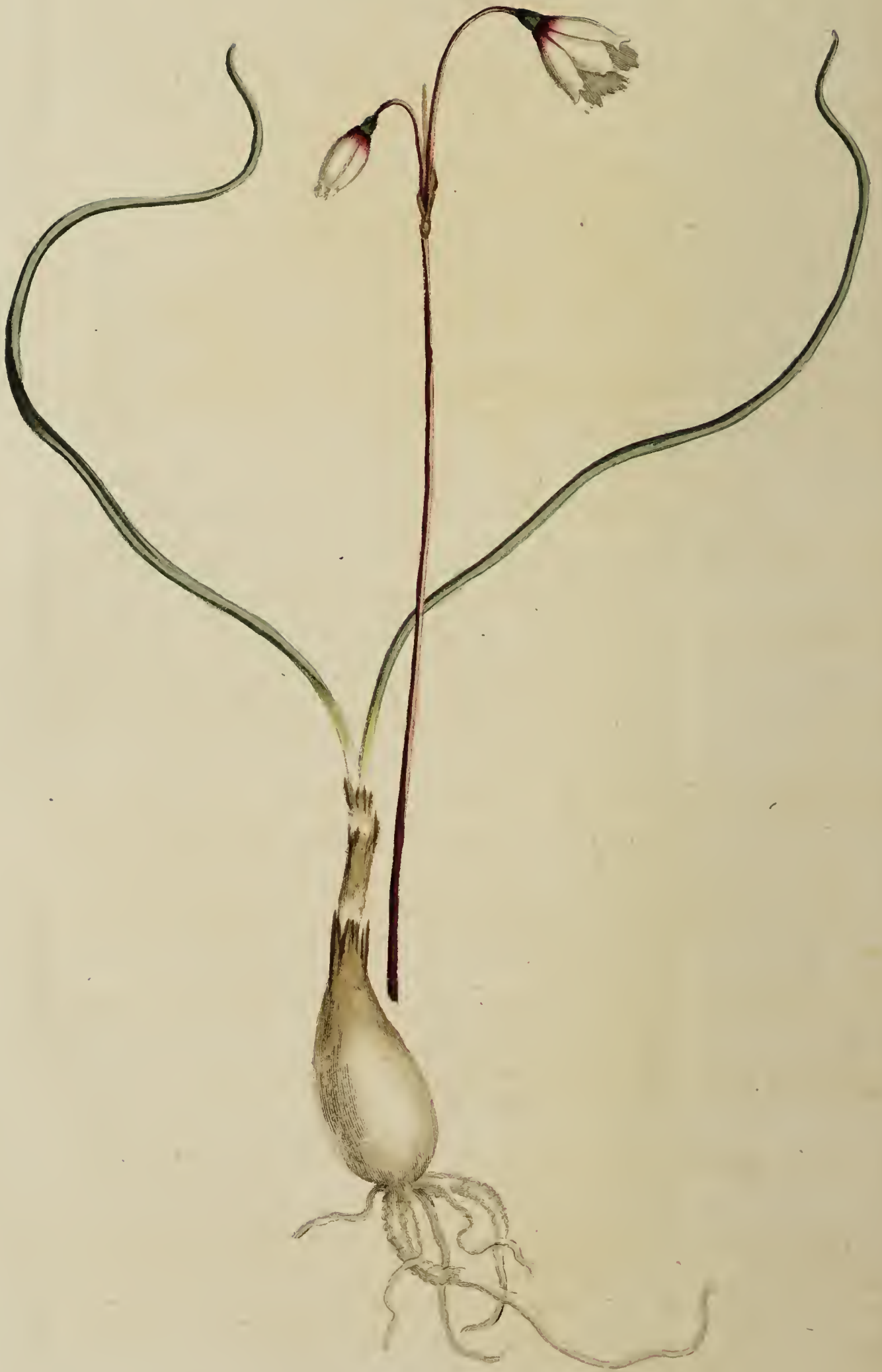
Cal. 0. *Petala* 4—6. *Semina* caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEMATIS *calycina*; involucro calycino approximato, foliis ternatis, intermedio tripartito. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 259. *Vahl. Symb.* 3. p. 75. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov.* 2. t. 26. *ined.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. p. 1289. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 16.

CLEMATIS *balearica*; scandens, foliis compositis tenuiter laciniatis, floribus calyculatis lateralibus, petalis interne guttatis. *Lamarck Encycl.* 2. p. 44.

Our drawing of this rare species of CLEMATIS, a native of the Island of Minorca, was taken at Mr. MALCOLM'S nursery at Kensington. It requires the protection of a good greenhouse. Produces its flowers in the winter. Propagated by layers with difficulty. Introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, in 1783, by M. THOUIN.



LEUCOJUM AUTUMNALE. AUTUMNAL
SNOW-FLAKE.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campaniformis, 6-partita, apicibus, incrassata. *Stigma*
simplex.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- LEUCOJUM *autumnale*; spatha sub-biflora: laciniis tridentatis, stylis foliisque filiformibus.
- LEUCOJUM *autumnale*. *Spec. Pl.* 414. *Willd.* 2. p. 30. *Reich.* 2. p. 16. *Læfl. It.* 136. *Hort. Kew.* 1. p. 406. *Brot. Fl. Lus.* v. 1. p. 552. *Desfont. Atl.* 1. p. 281. *Porret Voy.* v. 2. p. 144. *Parad. Lond.* 21. *Ic. Opt.*
- LEUCOJUM *bulbosum autumnale*. *Baub. Pin.* 56. *Clus. Hisp.* 271. f. 272. *Dod. Purg.* 410. *Pempt.* 230. f. 4. *Park. Parad.* 110. 2. t. 107. f. 10. *Raii Hist.* 1145. *Ger. Emac.* 148. f. 5. *Baub. Hist.* 1. p. 593. fig. 1. *Besl. Hort. Eyst. Ord.* 3. *aut.*
- LEUCOJUM *bulbosum tenuifolium minus flore rubello*. *Griß. Virid. Lus.* n. 1573.
- TRICOPHYLLUM. *Renealm. Spec.* 101. t. 100.

This modest little plant is a native of Spain, Portugal, and the neighbourhood of Algiers, growing on the dry sandy hills; we have received specimens also from the rock of Gibraltar, gathered by our friend Mr. WEBER, Surgeon to a German regiment in his Majesty's service.

BROTERO has another species or rather variety very similar
to

to *Leucojum autumnale*, which he calls *trichophyllum*, in this the petals are acute, not tridentate.

Every author who has described this plant agrees that it has usually two, sometimes one, but very rarely three flowers from the same spathe, yet all continue to say *spatha multiflora*; it appears to be much more constant to the character of *two-flowered* than *L. vernum* does to that of *one-flowered*.

Our drawing was taken from a specimen communicated by Messrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Vauxhall. It flowers, as the name denotes, in the autumn, coming up without leaves, which with us seldom appear till the flowering is entirely over, sometimes not till the spring; but in most of the specimens we received from Gibraltar the leaves appear with the flower, though much shorter than they afterwards grow; much the same as in CLUSIUS's figure, from which all the other figures of the older authors were copied except our PARKINSON, who however coarse, is usually original.





Syd Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent. Oct. 1. 1826. F. Sanson sculp.

HÆMANTHUS MULTIFLORUS. MANY-
FLOWERED BLOOD-FLOWER.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum polyphyllum, multiflorum. *Cor.* 6-partita supera.
Bacca 3-ocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- HÆMANTHUS *multiflorus* ; foliis tribus ovato-lanceolatis
acuminatis carinatis undulatis erectis, um-
bella congesta globosa, petalis patentibus.
Martyn & Nodder, Monog. Ic. opt. Willd.
Sp. Pl. 2. p. 25. Bot. Repos. 318. Mart.
Mill. Diet. a. 8.
- SATYRIUM e Guinea. *Vallet Hort. t. 33. De Bry Floril.*
t. 44. Swert. Floril. 1. p. 63. f. 3. Moris.
Hist. 3. p. 491. § 12. t. 12. f. 11. Rudb.
Elys. 2. p. 110. f. 3.
- HYACINTHO affinis africana, caule maculato. *Seb. Mus. 1.*
p. 20. t. 12. f. 1, 2, 3.

From the first establishment of a colony at Sierra-Leone, the bulbs of this beautiful flower have frequently been imported from thence, and is rather common in our stoves.

The spathe generally divides into three parts and is patent or reflected, not erect, as in *HÆMANTHUS coccineus*, from which species it differs also in radication and foliation, the fibres growing from the summit of the bulb and the leaves, embracing
one

one another at their bases, so as to form a spotted stalk, rising several inches above the ground; in all which circumstances it agrees with *HÆMANTHUS puniceus*.

Being a native of so warm a climate as the Coast of Guinea, the bark-stove is necessary to its preservation; and even there few have been so successful as to flower the same plant repeatedly; though imported bulbs will blow without the aid of artificial heat.

Introduced into the Paris garden more than two hundred years ago by M. ROBIN, Jun. and figured at the time by VALLET in his *Jardin du Roy Henry IV.* Of this inaccurate figure, those of DE BRY, SWEERTIUS, RUDBECK, and MORISON, are more or less mutilated copies; SEBA'S is different and better; NODDER'S is excellent, and was drawn in 1795 from a plant which flowered at Mr. PARKER'S, at South-Lambeth, among the first received from Sierra-Leone; ours was taken about the same time, from a bulb which flowered very weakly, but on account of its size appeared better suited to our work. The umbel frequently contains from forty to sixty blossoms.

WILLDENOW, without having seen the plant, has described the peduncles to be jointed, as they are represented in VALLET'S figure, and this would undoubtedly be an excellent distinguishing character, but unfortunately nothing of the kind exists.



FRITILLARIA PERSICA (β). LESSER PERSIAN
FRITILLARY.



Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 664.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

- FRITILLARIA *persica*; racemo nudiusculo, foliis obliquis.
Hort. Ups. 82. *Sp. Pl.* 436. *Reich.* 2. 47.
Willd. 2. 90. *Mart. Mill. Diæt.* a. 2.
- FRITILLARIA racemo nudo terminali. *Hort. Cliff.* 119.
- LILIUM *Perficum*. *Baub. Pin.* 79. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. p. 183.
f. 1. *De Bry Floril.* 63. *Swert. Floril.* 44.
f. 1. *Dod. Pempt.* 220. *Morif. Hist.* 2. *f.* 4.
t. 19. *f.* 1. *Park. Parad.* 29. *f.* 2. *Ger. Em.*
201. *Raii Hist.* 1106. *Baub. Hist.* 2. p.
699. *f.* 2.
- LILIUM *sufianum*. *Clus. Hist.* 1. p. 130. *Hisp.* 130, 131.
- (β) FRITILLARIA *racemosa*. *Mill. Diæt.*
- FRITILLARIA *minima*. *Swert. Floril.* 7. *f.* 2.
- FRITILLARIA *ramosa*, sive *Lilium Perficum minus*. *Morif.*
Bles. 266.

Varies in stature from six inches to three feet, bearing from twelve to fifty flowers, growing in a pyramidal form.

Probably of Persian origin; but, as we are told by PARKINSON, was introduced to this country from Turkey, by merchants trading to that country, and “in especial by the procurement of Mr. NICHOLAS LETE, a lover of all fair flowers.”

The

The root is observed to be free from the offensive smell of its congener the Crown-Imperial ; but to make up for this, the taste of it is, according to JOHN BAUHIN, horribly bitter (*peramarus horribilis*). It appears to be perfectly hardy, and easily propagated by its bulbs ; yet is less common than it deserves, being a very desirable flower. Blossoms in April and May.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WILLIAMS's, Turnham-Green.

VERATRUM NIGRUM. DARK-FLOWERED
VERATRUM.



Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA, seu HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPHROD. Cal. o. Cor. 6-petala. Stam. 6. Pist. 3.
Caps. 3. polyspermæ.

MASC. Cal. o. Cor. 6-petala. Stam. 6. Pist. rudimentum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERATRUM *nigrum*; racemo composito, corollis patentifimis. *Sp. Pl.* 1479. *Reich.* 4. 297. *Hort. Kew.* 3. p. 422. *Scop. Carn. n.* 1234. *Jacq. Austr.* 4. p. 18. t. 336. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 3. *Kniph. Cent.* 4. n. 91.

VERATRUM flore atrorubente. *Tourn. Inst.* 273.

HELLEBORUS albus flore atrorubente. *Baub. Pin.* 186. *Morif. Hist.* 3. p. 485. f. 12. t. 4. f. 2. *Bejl. Hort. Eyst. Pl. Æst. Ord.* 8. t. 9.

HELLEBORUS albus præcox atrorubente flore. *Park. Theat.* 216. n. 2. t. 217. n. 2. *Ger. Emac.* 440. f. 2.

This stately herbaceous plant is a native of Austria and perfectly hardy. MILLER observes, that it should be planted in an open situation, as, when near to walls or hedges, it is apt to be disfigured by snails; from whence he infers that it must be less acrid than the White Hellebore, which is rarely touched by them. Flowers in June and July. Is an old inhabitant of our gardens, being cultivated by JOHN GERARD, in 1596. We received our specimen from Mr. SPON, Nurseryman, at Egham.



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Geo. Crescent Oct. 1 1806

Edwards del. Sc^t

CELSIA CRETICA. GREAT-FLOWERED
CELSIA.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* rotata. *Filamenta* barbata. *Caps.* 2-ocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CELSIA *cretica* foliis inferioribus sinuatis petiolatis, superioribus cordatis amplexicaulibus, filamentis inferioribus lævibus. *Solander MSS.*

CELSIA *cretica.* *Linn. Suppl.* 281. *Syst. Veg.* 469. *Vabl. Symb.* 3. p. 80. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. p. 280. *Reich.* 3. 151. *Hort. Kew.* 2. p. 344. *Desfont. Atl.* 2. p. 57. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

The figure in MILLER'S *Icones* (Pl. 273) generally quoted as a synonym, does not appear to belong to this plant; so that we do not know that any representation of it has been before given.

The systematic arrangement of this plant has hitherto been at variance with natural affinity; if more attention had been paid to the latter, it would hardly have been distinguished from *VERBASCUM*, several species of which have the hairy filaments of unequal length and arranged in a similar manner. In one, of which we intend soon to give a figure, the upper stamens exactly resemble those of *CELSIA cretica*, but are three in number instead of two: so that here are two plants minutely corresponding, both in habit and fructification, excepting that one of them has only four stamens the other five, from which circumstance one is joined to *Celsia* and arranged in the
fourteenth

fourteenth class, the other is a *Verbascum* and belongs to the fifth! GÆRTNER, who examined *CELSIA orientalis*, distinguished this genus from *Verbascum* by the different structure of the capsule, observing that in the former the dissepiment between the cells is single and contrary to the valves, in the latter double, formed by the inflected margins of the valves. In this respect too *CELSIA cretica* belongs to the genus *Verbascum*; and this circumstance would have overcome our unwillingness to make any change in established names, satisfied that in uniting this plant with *Verbascum* we should have been closely treading in the footsteps of nature; but the examination of *CELSIA Arcturus*, which differs from the other species, and from *Verbascum*, in having opposite leaves, makes us again hesitate, for in this too we find the capsule of *Verbascum*. On this account we have thought it safest to retain this plant in its former situation, till both genera shall have been more accurately examined.

The *CELSIA cretica* is a showy biennial, readily propagated by seeds, requiring to be protected from frost. Flowers in June, July, and August. Is a native of Crete, the fields about Algiers and Tunis, and said in *Hortus Kewensis* to have been introduced into this country from the East-Indies by M. THOUIN in 1776.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden, Brompton.



LODDIGESIA OXALIDIFOLIA. OXALIS-
LEAVED LODDIGESIA.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Vexillum alis carinaque pluries minus!

Specific Name and Synonym.

LODDIGESIA *oxalidifolia*.

CROTALARIA *oxalidifolia*. Hortulanis.

DESC. A low branched shrub. *Leaves* alternate, trifoliate, on long filiform petioles, in the axils of which is a pair of subulate, minute, falling stipules: *leaflets* obcordate, mucronulate, quite entire, smooth. *Flowers* terminal, from three to eight, in an umbel, on short peduncles, drooping. *Braçtes* two, minute, subulate. *Calyx* coloured, hollowed at the base, somewhat inflated, 5-toothed: teeth acute, three lowermost rather longest. *Vexillum*, or *standard*, very minute, projecting but little beyond the calyx, white: *Wings* about three times longer, oblong, widening upwards, obtuse, spreading, white. *Keel* nearly equal in length to the wings, somewhat wider, rather square-pointed, gaping underneath, dark purple. *Filaments* all connected in a sheath which splits at the upper part. *Ovary* oblong, compressed, containing from two to four ovula; *Style* going off at a right angle: *Stigma* pointed. The genus may be placed in the system between Genista and Cytisus, which ought to stand near together.

We believe that this delicate little shrub was first introduced into this country by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. of Clapham-Common, in whose conservatory our drawing was taken.

We

We likewise received it from Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman, at Hackney, who raised it some years ago from seeds he received from the Cape of Good Hope. This excellent cultivator, from his extensive correspondence with several far-distant countries, has been the means of introducing many rare exotics into our gardens, and to his experience and skill in horticulture, the preservation and propagation of more, that would have been otherwise lost, is to be entirely attributed. Of his liberality in communicating his possessions, for the promotion of science, the numbers of our magazine bear ample testimony, and in return, we consider it as a duty imposed upon us, thus to record his merits, by naming a genus after him. That the one we have chosen is very distinct, we apprehend the singular form of the corolla will sufficiently decide, although we have not yet been so fortunate as to meet with a seed-vessel.

It is a tolerably hardy greenhouse shrub, flowers freely, and is readily propagated by cuttings. Blossoms in May and June.

LINNÆUS sometimes amused himself with fancying a resemblance between the genus and the person to whose honour it is dedicated; and such conceits may at least serve to assist the memory. So in *Loddigesia*, the minute white standard may be considered as the emblem of the modest pretensions of this venerable cultivator; the broad keel, of his real usefulness to science; and the far-extended wings, as that of his two sons,

SIC PRÆSTENT VIRTUTE PATRI, SIC FRUGIBUS AMBO.



ERICA ELEGANS. ELEGANT HEATH.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filam.* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* 2-fidæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis. *Dissipimenta* valvulis contraria.

Obs. Foliola calycis, lacinia corollæ, loculamenta, valvulæque numero interdum duplicantur.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ERICA *elegans*; antheris cristatis inclusis, foliis sexfariis glaucis, umbellis congestis terminalibus involucrio-bracteatis, corollis urceolatis.

ERICA *elegans*. *And. Heaths.*

DESCR. A low shrub, with short branches growing in every direction. *Leaves* ternate, but by those of one whorl being placed directly between those of the next, the whole is neatly arranged in six distinct rows, glaucous, fleshy, acerose, channelled underneath. *Flowers* terminal in a compact umbel. *Involucre* of six ovate, acuminate, leaves. Peduncles scarcely as long as the involucre, with three or four large bractes similar to the involucre, deciduous. *Calyx* four-leaved, leaflets orbicular, acuminate, somewhat spreading, nearly equalling the *Corolla*, which is globular at the bottom, contracted upwards; mouth 4-fid, small. *Nectary* a glandular beaded circle within the stamens. *Stamens* included; *filaments* dilated, at both ends incurved: *Anthers* oblong, acute, cristate: cristæ nearly orbicular minutely notched, and in this species (perhaps in others) are evidently processes of the filaments, and no part of the anthers. *Germen* globosely four-lobed: *style* erect: *stigma* capitate, included.

The

The involucre, bractes, calyx, and corolla are all of a rose-colour, deepest where most exposed to the light, the first and last tipped with green. A saccharine juice is secreted in so large quantities as to drop from the flowers.

We conclude that this species is not contained in Mr. SALISBURY'S monograph on this genus, in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, as it is certainly not to be found in the neighbourhood of *glauca*, its near affinity with which could not have passed unnoticed. But without this clue, even if present, we might perhaps have overlooked it; for in so extensive a genus, in which the species are, for the most part, given under new names, and not arranged under different sections, it is not always easy to determine, whether a required species be there or not.

Is more easily propagated and a much freer blower than *glauca*. Our drawing was taken from a fine shrub at Mr. BUCHANAN'S, Nurseryman, at Camberwell, who appears to be very industrious in collecting rare plants, and obligingly communicative to scientific inquirers.